HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,167—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Dates of Sailing, 1904, Saturday, 5 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
7th May	PENINSULAR	5291	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5881	HIMALAYA	6293
28th "	PERSIA	7351	.....	.....
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
18th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	.....	.....
2nd July	VICTORIA	6022	BRITANNIA	6525
9th "	EGYPT	7913	.....	.....
16th "	ARABIA	7963	MACEDONIA	10200
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5881	.....	.....
30th "	VICTORIA	6022	AUSTRALIA	6901
6th Aug	PERSIA	7351	.....	.....
13th "	ARCADIA	6901	MONGOLIA	9505
20th "	ARABIA	7963	.....	.....
27th "	VICTORIA	6022	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
MERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregorj	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,801	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	21st May 1904
† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berbe Gvich	4,236	20th June "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,895	27th May 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages.
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Europa House, 64, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Kaweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KATURIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 6th May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th May, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

A STEAMER on or about 10th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,530	O. Canepa	14th May 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June 1904.
LEVANZO	5,009	.....	15th July 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1904.
ISCHIA	6,500	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent,
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THIS IS NOT A WAR
THEN
NO USE OF WAITING?

We will give Rs. 2,000 FIRST PRIZE with a view to increase the popularity of our English manufactured goods in this Country.

Total Rs. 5,000

To the purchasers of any one of the following, articles:—

	Rs.	As
SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS	1	8
QUEEN CHAIN	1	8
LADY'S NECK CHAIN	2	0
ENGLISH LEVER ROUND TIME-PIECE (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)	3	8
ENGLISH LEVER SQUARE TIME-PIECE (WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)	4	8
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)	7	8

ENORMOUS SAVING.

WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their cheapness but for their durability and reliable timekeeping for which we give a guarantee to set right, free of cost, including breakage of mainspring, oiling, &c., &c. also we will pay the Postage when sent to us for Repairs.

PRIZE TICKETS issued free of cost up to 7th May, 1904, and the DRAWING will be held on the 14th May, 1904, on the "Art Union Principle" in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
1 Prize	Cash	2,000
1 Do.	"	200
1 Do.	"	100
20 Prizes	" Rs. 10 each	200
500 Do.	" " 5 "	2,500
523 Prizes		Rs. 5,000

N.B.—Out-Station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System
And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

BEER! BEER!! BEER!!!

THE "CROWN BRAND" PILSENER BEER
THE MOST WHOLESOME BEER
THAT DID EVER HEART CHEER
IT IS ALWAYS READY AND CLEAR
AND THATS WHY IT IS HELD MOST DEAR.

ONCE TRIED CONVINCE YOU OF ITS EXCELLENT CRISP AND MOST DRINKABLE BEER AND THE BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.

SOLE AGENTS,

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
ITALIAN PROVISION MERCHANTS,
4 BRUCE LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

P. & O. PASSENGERS KNOW AND APPRECIATE

CATTO'S WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS, AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA | MONGINI BROS. | W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGAR. | J. F. KUTHOKE. | D. D. BARIA.

ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

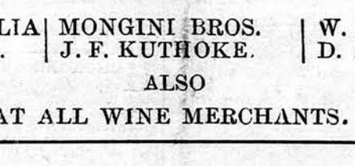
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

My Genuine Eau de Cologne, distilled strictly according to the original recipe of the inventor my ancestor, is known in all parts of the world by the lawfully registered label here shown:

AWARDED: London 1862, Oporto 1865, Cordoba 1871, Vienna 1873, Santiago (Chili) 1875, Philadelphia 1876, Cape Town 1877, Sydney 1879, Melbourne 1880, Boston 1883,



Calcutta 1884, Adelaide 1887, Melbourne 1888-89, Kingston (Jamaica) 1891, Chicago 1893, Tasmania 1895, Brisbane 1897, Guatemala 1897, Paris 1900.

Johann Maria Farina, Julich-Place No. 4, Cologne o. Rhine.
By Appointment to H. M. King Edward VII and to most of other Imperial and Royal Courts.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

ITHACA CLOCKS
WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Anas. 12 & Rs. 1-4

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

SMOKE

BAHADUR

CIGARS.

THEY HAVE

NO

EQUALS.

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,

MADRAS.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TO THE RESIDENTS
OF BOMBAY.

COMBRIDGE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Of the Latest and Best

NOVELS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Months. Three.	Six.	Twelve.
1 Volume at a time,	Rs. 4-8	Rs. 8	Rs. 15.
2 Volumes at a time,	„ 7	„ 13	„ 25.
4 Volumes at a time,	„ 13	„ 24	„ 45.
6 Volumes at a time,	„ 17	„ 32	„ 60.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

(OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER),

BOMBAY.

WANTED, the ADDRESS of Mr. JAMES HENRY NICOLLE, who left Ceylon for India in the year 1881 and has not been heard of since. The Undersigned will be very thankful to any one giving this information, as it is required in connection with some immoveable property in Ceylon left by the said Mr. JAMES HENRY NICOLLE.

REGINALD NICOLLE,
Clerk at Messrs. GORDON FRAZER and Co., Merchants, Colombo Ceylon.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LD.

NOTICE.

MR. H. E. SHORT, having been APPOINTED AGENT for the PORT CANNING and LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, at Canning, the Powers of Attorney granted to the late Agent, Mr. Cowasji Edulji, and Acting Agent Mr. C. C. Khambatta, have been WITHDRAWN.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MARCKS & CO., LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower), on THURSDAY, the 12th day of May, 1904, at 4 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 29th February, 1904.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALTER PROCTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1904.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th May to 11th June, 1904, both days inclusive.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P. M. on THURSDAY, the 26th day of JUNE, 1904, for the SUPPLY of a (10) ten ton STEAM ROLLER.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees 350 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E, &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd.,

OF 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W.

BOMBAY DEPOT: Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

A SALE

OF

OVER-SEASON'S STOCK, GOODS

and REMNANTS will take place at the Depot

ON

TUESDAY, MAY 3rd, 1904,

AND

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4th, 1904,

Between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

On the First Day of the SALE the DEPOT will be OPEN to MEMBERS ONLY, and on the Second Day to MEMBERS and NON-MEMBERS also.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS

OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

THOMSON and TAYLORS Aerated waters Tower above all others for Life, Purgency and Crispness, Soda As. 8. Sweets As. 12 per doz: Free delivery Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED PUPILS, to teach Hindoostani, Persian, Gujrati, by an Experienced Teacher. Excellent Testimonials, Terms moderate.—S. J. SUFI, 9th Khetwadi Lane.

TO BE LET.—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS, House No. 22-24, above the Mercantile Bank, Rampart Row, Fort. For particulars apply to Mr. RATANSHAW DADABHAI, care of Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co, Opposite to Old Docks, Fort.

TO BE LET.—FLATS in Meher Mansion, facing the sea, opposite Bandstand. Absolutely one of the most delightful Flats in the town. It is the greatest boon for those in want of flats, &c., to save time, trouble, and expense. Apply at once to B. N. VATCHAGANDHY, care of Messrs. Peel Russell & Co., 18 Church Gate Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS.—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS, ready laid from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI, at very Moderate Rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to Their Excellencies The Governor and the Commander-in-Chief.

MAHABLESHWAR—DAKS Reliable, Comfortable. For PHAETONS, LANDAUS, TONGA DAKS or Seat in MAIL TONGAS between MAHABLESHWAR and WATHAR, write to and register your order at the GOVERNMENT MAIL CONTRACTORS, Framji Ardeshir's Sons Office, at Malcompeit, Mahableshwar.

ELECTRICAL REPAIRS.—Dynamos or any other Electrical Machineries of whatever size or description will be set right at our Works. A competant Electrician or an Electrical Staff will be sent up-country to set defective Machines or Installations in order at the spot if so required.—C, JOST & Co., Bombay.

WEST AND CO., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission, Agents undertake the following work:—Stevedoring, Tea Agencies, Procuring and Supplying of Good Materials and Provision of all kinds, House and Land Agencies.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring at good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, Bombay Presidency. THE ORIGINAL FIRM supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Caste Goanese and Mohammedan Servants, Cooks, Butlers, Ayahs and Nurses etc., for the Mofussil and abroad. Only A. 1 and healthy Servants recommended after exhaustive enquiries into their antecedents. Patronized by the Army, Navy, leading Clubs, Fee Rs. 4 each. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants—Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND „	9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... „	400,000

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£3,000,000.)

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WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

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London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	„ 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ...	„ 5,00,000

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„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 ½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2¼ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

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Working pressure altered in Boiler Certificate granted in 1902 to 55 lbs. per square inch.

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Compound surface-condensing Engines.

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Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

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224 bales Kadi ginned cotton selected and stamped by Sha Canjee Parbat & Co.

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CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th May, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Old Government House, Parel, in the Bungalow lately occupied by Professor Hafkine, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwook plain and carved household furniture, valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, iron framed cottage piano by Rose and Co. real Chubb's iron safe on stand, large English stove, English ice box, revolving top office table, drawing room suit of sofas, and chairs, lined silk tapestry, bedsteads, English double almirah, cameras, 4 and 5-light gas lamps, table and hanging lamps, a large collection of choice garden plants, pigeons, &c., the property of T J WARD, Esq., proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF 224 BALES KADI GINNED COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Room a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

By order of the Superintendent Apollo Bonded Warehouse. No 2313 to 28— 16 Cases of Foolscap paper,

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome, strong second-hand victoria, in very good order.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 Pair of strong bay waler Horses and one bay waler Horse going in single and double harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Mary Church, Bandora Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved, household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, first rate pictures and oilograph, one handsome sweet-toned square piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome flower vases and table ornament Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c. the property of F.H. De BRITTO, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale,

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Clare Road, Byculla, known as "Huntly Lodge," and a Furnished Bungalow, on Mount Abu,

Pursuant to the Decree made in Suit. No, 633 of 1901, dated the 15th day of December, 1903, and by order of Messrs. H. K. Kola and Jehangbir Dorabjee, the special Commissions appointed herein, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 11th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction, on the premises described as lot No. 1 and known as "Huntley Lodge,"

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land together with the bungalow out-houses, chawls, messuages and tenements standing thereon, situate on the north side of Clare Road, Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district and sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twelve thousand three hundred and sixty-nine square yards, be the same, little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 149, 17, 191, and 281, new No. A-1352, A-13682, A-13710, and A-13803, Old Survey No. 295, 296, 297 and 316, and New Survey No. 1A-3387, and 3A-3550, and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 379, 3793, 3794 (1) and (2) 3795, 3796, 3797, 3791, 3798, and 3994, Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 3A, 4, 5, 6, 25, 95, and 96, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the South by Clare Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by Sankli Tank Street, on or towards the east by the property of Beg Mahomed Haji Abd Rehman, leased to different individuals, and on or towards the west by the property known as "Kays Hall," belonging to the Clare Road Convent.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Feras Freehold vacant land situate on the north side of Sankli Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred, and seventy-four square yards, be the same, little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the hereditaments and premises firstly hereinbefore described under one or more of the same old Nos. 49, 172, 191 and 281, new Nos A-155 A-688, A 1370, and 13803, Old Survey Nos. 295, 296, 2972 and 316 and new Survey Nos. 1A-3387, and 3A-3550, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north, east and west by the property of Moolji Jethe, and on or towards the south by Sankli Tank Street aforesaid,

LOT No, II.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the furnished Bungalow, out-houses and messuages thereon situate on Mount Abu, in the territories of the Chief of Sirohi, known as Hermuzd Hall admeasuring one decimal point two hundred and seventy two (1 272) Sirohi Bighas be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by a Public Road, on or towards the south by Bazar Road, on or towards the east by a Government Bunglow, and on or towards the west and south-west by land belonging to the Maha Rao of Sirohi and which property is being sold as a furnished Bunglow, with all the household furniture now lying therein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Fesfonji Rustim and Kola Attorneys for the plaintiff and Messrs Jehangir and Seerval Attorneys for the defendants.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4nd May, 1904.

THE BERNDORF METAL WORKS, OF ARTHUR KRUPP,

Berndorf, in Austria

by this present take liberty to bring again their

GERMAN SILVER SHEET & WIRE

under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE.

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations.

Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom.

Berndorf, Austria, December 1903.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AY 2.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£29 3-8	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£97	= — 1-2
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105	= unchanged
4½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 11-16	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 1-8	= do
2 months hence	25	= do
Spot in New York	51 1-2	= do

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·11	= do
Berlin	20·43 1-4	= do
New York Demand	4·87	= do

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-4 per cent	= — 1-8
6 " " "	2 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= — 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= unchanged

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 5-8 per cent	= — 1 3-8
7 day market loans	1 3-4 per cent	= — 3-8

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Madras Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 11-16. A.-P. quiet

METALS.
Copper Braziers £70 0 0
Yellow metal 6 1-4d.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4·9 sellers.

WHEAT—
White Delhi 29 1-4 A-M done, firm.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 4,010,000.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 31 M.-J. buyers, steady.
Brown 28 7-8. M.-J. done, steady.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 30 3-4. M.-J Buyers. Firm.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7.

ARRIVALS.—
Steamer, Queensborough and Eton.

FREIGHT—Coals Cardiff to Bombay 9s. value.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 6,000 Spot 7·62 — 14. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 7-16 Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 5,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·33 — 13	7·29 — 13	7·24 — 14
Aug.-Sept. 6·99 — 14	Sept.-Oct. 6·38 — 12	Oct.-Nov. 6·12 — 12
Nov.-Dec. 6·06 — 12	Dec.-Jan. 6·04 — 12	Jan. Feb. 6·03 .....

Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,000
Do. last year	17,700
Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Do. do Continent	7,000

In New York—

Spot	13·65 — 20
Futures, month of July	13·52 — 23
Do. do. December	11·20 — 11

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 3-4 — 14
Futures, month of Aug.	13·00
Do. do, Nov.	10·97
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m, on Monday, 2nd May, 1904 :—

Cotton	13,030 bales,
Wheat	38,720 qwts.
Linseed	32,362 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	31,037 "
Gingellyseed	3,456 "
Poppyseed	15,507 "
Groundnuts	13 "
Castorseed	1,617 "
Rice	35,551 "
Myrabollams	5,145 "
Cottonseed	5,915 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	493 "
Joowar	3,372 "
Maize	Nil "

BOMBAY, MONDAY, May 3.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 4 1-32d.

Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 1-16d.

Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 7-32d.

Do 6 do do 1s. 4 11-32d.

French Francs	8 do	do	.....	170 1-4
Marks	8 do	do	.....	138 1-2
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	.....	129
Shanghai	30 do	do	.....	178
Japan	30 do	do	.....	146

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone steady

Cash ..... Rs. 98-4

1st Settlement 31st May " 98-1

Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay	do	10th Mar.	5 do
Bank of Bengal	do	14th April	5 do
Bank of Madras	do	22nd Jan.	7 do

Bank of Bombay cash balance is 25 3-4 lakhs down.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone easier.			
Ready	5	1	0
Rapeseed.—Tone dull,			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	10	6
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	1	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	3	0
Poppyseed.—Tone easier.			
Ready	5	1	6
Castorseed—Tone dull.			
Ready	19	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi, 91 per cent.....Rs. 28
Club, No. 1 .....Rs. 27
Hard Red .....Rs. 23

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM

Tone quiet.
Estimated sales 8,000
Imports sales 6,000

May-June.	June.-July.	July.-Aug.
7·34 +1	7·30 +1	7·25 +1
Aug-Sept 7·00 +1	Sept-Oct 6·39 +1	Oct.-Nov. 6·13 +1
Nov.-Dec. 6·07 +1	Dec.-Jan. 6·05 +1	Jan.-Feb. 6·04 +1

COTTON.—The market is very dull, and official prices are about Rs. 2 lower all round. The enquiry both from shippers and Mills is extremely limited.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	244	230	223	May 25.
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	253	241	...	,,
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	253	241	...	,,
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	251	245	...	,,
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	245	237	,,
Jalgaum do. ...	...	246	238	,,
Khandwa do.	...	253	...	,,
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) } Karanja do. do. } Akola do. do. }	255	248		
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	259	252	...	
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	264	257	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	308	298	...	
Surat (M.G.) ...	322	312	...	
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	271	261	...	
Do. (H.G.) ...	267	257		,,
Mutia (M. G.)	252	240	...	,,
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	273		
Western	...	262	...	,,
Dhollera M-G. ...	273	263		,,
Do H G ...	270	2 0		do
Compta M G		235		

THE "World's" Lady correspondent says:—There has been much speculation with regard to Lord Curzon's appointment as Warden of the Cinque Ports, and it is said he is not going to return to India. I have, however, very good authority for believing that he is not in the least anxious to stay in England and intends to go back to India in October. Of course political complications and surprises might make him change his mind, but at present that is his fixed idea. Lady Curzon does not like India, the climate does not suit her, and she would give anything not to go back. The appointment of Warden of the Cinque Ports does not entail residence, as some people suppose." An American paper also says that "it is very doubtful whether Viceroy Curzon will go back to India." The reason for this statement is that the "Vicereine" is to post to his return. Lady Curzon, it is declared, makes no secret of her wish that her husband should resign his exalted position. She thinks he is worrying himself into premature old age all to no purpose.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be accompanied by the name and address of the senders) is Rs. for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACDONALD—April 25, at the Deanery, Mussoorie, the wife of T Martin Macdonald, Saran Bengal, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m., High water 1·43m., 2·33a. Low water, 7·31m. 8·28a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution annual meeting, Albert Hall, 5-15 p. m.
Organ Recital in the Cathedral, 6 p. m.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY:—The total number of patients treated during the month of April was 4,731, the daily average being 158. New admissions numbered 1,059; Parsees 598; Hindoos 2,486; Mahomedans 1,377; Christians 270; 41 children were vaccinated.

RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.—On Monday evening as Alladin Valloo, a Mahomedan, was attempting to cross the Duncan Road, he was accidentally knocked down and run over by a rubber tyred hack-victoria, and sustained a fracture of his right arm. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

SELLING COCAINE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Chunilal B. Setalwad, Inspector Cooverji Darasha of the Abkari Department charged Burgovind Jetha and Premji Gunaji with selling cocaine at Sewree without a licence from the Collector of Customs. Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge and were fined Rs. 30 and Rs. 15 respectively.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE VICEROY'S DEPARTURE.—We have received from Mr. Shevashanker Narayen, of the Bombay School of Art, excellent photographs of scenes in connection with Lord Curzon's departure from Bombay. The first is a capital picture of the scene outside Victoria Terminus on Saturday morning and the second shows the arrival at the Shamiana on the Apollo Bunder.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. Krishnarao Nanabhoy, an assistant in the employ of Messrs Ferguson and Co., has reported to the police that on the 28th February last he left his house in Charni Road and went to reside in a hut at Dadar with his family. Some time after he sent some persons to clean his house and again went to reside there on the 29th ultimo. On Monday his wife on opening her box found jewellery of the value of Rs. 2,537 missing.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The sailing of the extra B. I. steamer Urlana with mail for Mauritius via Coconada has been cancelled. Mails will not be closed on the 5th inst, as notified.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Quillimane Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delegoa Bay, Seychelles per extra s. s. Loodiana will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. on Friday the 6th instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this Steamer.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Captain Bailey the band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fradilis, Band Master, commencing at 7 p.m, to-day :—

March	E. Bersagliere
American Sketch	By the Swanee River
Valse	Casino Tonzi
Selection	The Torreador
Two Descriptive Pieces	Palace—Pic nic
Song	The Sun flower & the Sun
Cake Walk	A Coon Band Contest
	Myddleton
	Gunzl
	Meekern
	T Green
	Penn
	Pryor

DEATH OF AGA AKBAR SHAH.—The death is announced of Aga Akbar Shah, youngest son of the first Aga Khan, and uncle of the Hon. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, the present Aga Khan, which took place at Bandora in the sixty-first year of his age. The deceased was of a peculiarly religious turn of mind and devoted most of his time to study and divine contemplation. He was well versed in Arabic and Persian literature. He was some years ago an active member of the National Mahomedan Association of Western India, and Government recognised his services to his co-religionists by nominating him to be Sheriff of Bombay. Since the murder of his brother Aga Junghi Shah by some fanatic at Jalilah, the deceased had been leading a wholly retired life. About six months ago, owing to declining health and strength he was removed to Bandora for a change of air; but there was no improvement in his condition, and he died from cerebral hemorrhage.

MIDNIGHT VISITORS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged Joseph Rodrigues S. Renold, and Peter Rodrigues, all Portuguese, with house breaking by night with intent to cause mischief. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the defence. It appeared that last night between eleven and twelve o'clock Mr. Reginald Pinto, a marble merchant, residing in a tent near the Wodehouse Bridge, heard some noise at the back of his tent, Mr. Pinto came out of the tent by the back door and raised an alarm. People residing in the neighbourhood collected there and the accused were seen come out of Mr. Pinto's tent by the front door. The accused then began breaking the flower-pots and tearing the tent walls. They had upset all the furniture in the tent prior to their coming out of it. The accused then ran towards the sea shore and began pelting stones at the people who followed them. Eventually they were arrested and handed over to the police. The defence was that about 11 p. m., last night the accused were walking up and down the sea shore near Mr. Pinto's tent. There were about six persons in the tent of Mr. Pinto at the time, and they started making fun of the accused. The accused retaliated and an altercation arose, during the course of which the police came up and they were given in custody. They never entered the tent nor broke the furniture. The case stands adjourned.

PRESENTATION AT THE DADAR HEALTH CAMP.—The Residents of the Health Camp erected on Mr. Tata's fields situated between the two Railway lines at Dadar assembled on Friday night, writes a correspondent, to give expression to their appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Krishnarao Sakharam Masurekar, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Camp, for the last six years, during each plague epidemic Mr Masurekar has been unceasing in his efforts to secure every facility to the Camp in the matter of water, conservancy and police arrangements. Mr. Masurekar also took upon himself the management of the Camp, and the tact and patience he has displayed have earned for him the gratitude of the residents, Mr. Jagannath Vinayak Mahadalkar, who presided, spoke in eulogistic terms of the enthusiasm and disinterestedness shown by Mr. Masurekar, and presented him with a silver cup subscribed for by the camp residents. Others having spoken Mr. Masurekar suitably thanked the meeting for the honor done to him. The meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks to the President. It may be mentioned here that at a general meeting of the camp residents which was held during the preceding week, cordial votes of thanks were conveyed to Mr. Tata and Mr. Cassinath Devji Dhuru, who have generously allowed the free use of their lands for the purposes of the Camp every year, to the Municipal and Police authorities for their assistance in the interests of the Camp, and to the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna who as representative of the Girgaum ward to which most of the camp residents belong has been always ready to attend to their grievances and to do his best to redress them by suitably representing them to the authorities concerned.

A GENERAL BITTEN BY A MAD CAT.

General Fearron was bitten by a mad cat in the street at Marseilles. He and a number of other persons, who were bitten by the same animal, are now being treated at a Pasteur Institute.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, at their office, Esplanade Road, Mr. G. C. W. Dunn presiding. There were also present :—Brigadier-General Proudfoot, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. Sassoon, J David, Sir Balchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Dr. A. G. Viegas and Mr. E Gray.

PROPOSED FILLING IN OF BABULA TANK.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the Municipal Commissioner be informed that the Board would supply debris of the houses demolished in the execution of scheme No. III, free of cost and cartage, for the filling in of the Babula Tank on condition that the site would be converted into an open space and be maintained as a recreation ground by the Corporation.

Dr. Viegas, in support of his motion, said that the Babula Tank is situated in a thickly crowded part of the city, and the improvement he proposed was a very desirable one. Under the Act, the Board could keep upon spaces.

Mr. Ibrahim : Under what section of the Act ?

Dr. Viegas said under the some section under which they were provided with power to keep upon spaces. He did not think the question of cartage would be insuperable.

The Chairman said that was the principal point that struck him.

Dr. Viegas said they would be pulling down a large number of buildings, and they could insert a condition in the contract for demolition that the contractor should carry the debris to the Babula Tank.

Mr. Ibrahim again asked under what provision of the law Dr. Viegas asked them to pass such a resolution. With regard to the question of cartage, he would leave it to the Municipal Commissioner to apply for the debris. The Board should not volunteer to supply the debris.

The Chairman ruled that the motion was out of order.

Dr. Viegas said that, if he was ruled out of order he would strike out the word cartage from the resolution.

The Chairman said that they could not give the debris free of cartage, and on that account the motion was ruled out of order.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Board considered a circular on letter from the Honorary Secretary Y. M. C. Association, intimating that the Association could not at present sign the agreement owing to financial difficulties, and requesting that the time to sign the same be extended to 30th June next. In case of the scheme falling through they requested that they be given the first refusal of the plot, and that the deposit money be held by the Trust against any subsequent application which they might make for the same or other plot.

It was resolved that the Committee of the Y. M. C. A. should be informed that the Board of Trustees were unable to accede to their requests. They should be allowed two months within which to sign the agreement, failing which the acceptance of their application would be cancelled, and their deposit of Rs, 1,000 would be forfeited to the Board. The committee should be given to understand that this concession did not extend the free period. In future if in any case the agreement was not signed within two months of the date of acceptance of application the matter should be reported to the Board. The solicitors should be requested to consider a modification of the conditions by which, if after the further deposit was paid, the intended lessee failed to sign the agreement or to carry out the terms thereof the further deposit should also be liable to forfeiture.

ADDITIONS AND OMISSIONS.

The question of certain additions and omission from scheme No. IV was referred to the Improvements Committee.

PROPOSED BUILDING IN WELLINGTON LINES.

The plans of the building proposed to be erected on plot No. 14, Wellington Lines, were referred to the Consulting Architect to Government.

The Trustees then adjourned.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending 23rd April. Henry John Wilson Oxlade, mechanical engineer, of 6, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, a device for preventing the waste of water in standpipes. Frank Conrad, electrical engineer, of 1301, Walnut street, Edgewood Park, Pennsylvania, for improvements in prepayment electrical measuring instruments. Reginald Aubrey Fessenden electrical engineer, of Pittsburgh county of Alleghany, Pennsylvania, for improvements in receivers for electro-magnetic waves. James Dronsfield, of the firm of Dronsfield Brothers, Limited card grinding machine makers, of the Atlas Works, Oldham, Lancaster, for improvements in traverse motions for traversing the yarn guides in spinning mules, twiners, ring frames, and other machinery for preparing and spinning textile fibres. Lida Wilson engineer formerly of Pierrepont House, Montague street, Brooklyn, New York, but now care of the United States Consulate, Glasgow Scotland, for improvements in elastic fluid turbines Lida Wilson engineer, care of the United States Consulate, Glasgow Scotland, for improvements in and relating to combustible fluid direct combustion driven turbine motors. Ramsingh Dongorsingh formerly manager of the Pioneer Manufacturing Company Limited, at present residing at Sholapur near Bombay, for improvements in the construction of warping drums, warping pins and in leasing, mechanisms used therewith. Dennis Coleman, paper maker, of No. 2, Titeghur Paper Mills, Kankinarah, Bengal for improvements in paper machines. Thomas Daniel Scagg, managing director of a Limited Company, of Hillfield House Selby, York for improvements in or relating to the construction of wheels for vehicles, driving pulleys, and the like. Alim Gir Khan, dafri, Mattiya Chauk, Lahore, India, for writing fluid or ink in Persian. Illius Augustus Timmis, civil engineer, of 2, Great George street, Westminster, London, for improvements in the means employed to get more perfect combustion of fuel in the fire chambers of boilers. Harvey Read Stuart, electrical engineer, of 524, Wallace Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania for improved apparatus for varying the voltage of alternating currents. Percy Carne, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, photographers 8, Chowringhee road, Calcutta. A collapsible sporting chair or stool. William Powell, merchant, of Greenhill road, Allerton, Lancaster, England, for improvements in or connected with paving-blocks and vulcanizing and preserving timber. Radhika Nath Saha, medical practitioner, of Dasaswamedli road, Benares, for improvements in almanacs, calendars, and the like.

THE PARSEE GYMKHANA.

THE report of the Committee of the Parsee Gymkhana for the year ending 31st December last states:—

The number of members on the rolls at the end of the year amounted to 302, of whom 90 were life members, 134 subscribing members, and 78 on the absent list. There were during the year 28 new members elected while 16 resigned. With regard to Gymkhana cricket a programme of a similar character to that of previous seasons was satisfactorily gone through. Thirty matches were played during the last rains, out of which 11 were won, 3 lost, and the rest drawn or abandoned. Cold season matches were also played this year. The committee had the arrangement, as in previous years, of the two matches between the Parsees and the Presidency, and they have great pleasure in recording that both the matches were won in the year, both sides thereby being now on even terms. For want of sufficient entries the double and single handicap tournaments could not be got up this year, but several matches with local Gymkhanas were played during the season. The committee take this opportunity of tendering their very best thanks to his Highness Sir Ranbir Singh, K. C. I. E., Kour Sahib of Patiala, for presenting a Silver Billiard Challenge Cup for competition among the members of the Parsee Gymkhana, Bombay. A handicap tournament for a game of 300 up was played during the season. The tournament, which secured 46 entries, was won by Mr. H. F. Commissariatwalla, who started at 155.

IN his report on the administration of the Soudan Lord Cromer says the future of the country would appear to depend mainly on good administration, an increase of the population, the improvement of its communications, water supply, cotton cultivation, and cheap fuel. The result of inquiries made by Sir Reginald Wingate as to the approximate population of the Soudan, continues Lord Cromer, is amazing. The approximate total population prior to Dervish rule was 8,525,000; the approximate loss during Dervish rule, owing to disease, was 3,451,000; and the number estimated to have been killed in external ornamental war 3,263,500. The present population is given approximately as 1,870,500. Lord Cromer says under these circumstances it is certainly desirable to encourage immigration into the Soudan. The most natural source of supply would be Egypt, and his lordship says he is not without hope that in course of time the surplus Egyptian population may be induced to move into the Soudan.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Messrs. Neill Brothers, in their cotton circular dated April 12, say, with regard to American cotton: A heavy reduction in the shipments to Europe has at last taken place, connected largely, no doubt, with the extension of the short time movement on this side of the Atlantic. Thus the Continent has during the past five weeks taken from the American ports less than in the corresponding five weeks of last year by 300,000 bales, while Great Britain has taken less by 213,000 bales and American spinners have taken less by 99,000. So, while the world's visible supply has fallen by 28,0000 bales below last year's, that of America only has increased by nearly 200,000 bales (being now 722,000, against 523,000). It is evident that where spinners had surplus stocks they are now determined to use them up before paying the present high prices, and thus the apparent consumption may be expected to show a continuous decline for the remainder of the season, even greater than its real decline, although that must be considerable with the short time arrangements now in progress. In this connection, the spinners' weekly takings are now worth careful observation. During the past five weeks they have been as follow :—

	1903-1904.		1902-1903.
Great Britain	187,000	...	288,000
Continent, Mexico, and the East	394,000	...	371,000
United States and Canada	387,000	...	486,000
	968,000		1,145,000
Or per week	194,000		229,000

It is questionable whether spinners will be able to continue taking, as in these five weeks, 35,000 bales per week less than last year; but should they succeed in limiting their future purchases to 25,000 bales less per week than last year, the whole takings of the season would work out about as follow :—

		1903-1904.		1902-1903.
World's takings September 1 to April 8		7,845,000	...	8,224,000
Subsequently last year	2,757,000			
Less 25,000 per week for 20 weeks	500,000			
		2,257,000	...	2,757,000
Total		10,102,000	...	10,981,000

Thus the deficient crop may be expected to "pan out better than could have been supposed from any superficial view of the case. To find, thus, the surplus remaining on August 31 next larger than that of last year is certainly something devoutly to be wished. New crop—During the second half of March planting got well under way in Texas and some of the other early districts, and it has since made satisfactory progress. The weather has been, on the whole, favourable until the past few days, when it became unseasonably cold. There have been heavy rains in the Mississippi Valley, and rivers are reported to be rising, but no serious fears are yet expressed of possible floods. In Texas there were till lately many complaints of a deficient winter rainfall, the total in January and February having only been 205 in., against 9·33 in. last year. This is a point which should be carefully watched for continued drought would be disastrous while heavy rain during the planting season would also be undesirable. The wet condition of the ground last year undoubtedly delayed planting threw the crop late and increased the pest of boll weevils. It is too early yet for any news as to that most dreaded enemy in this State, but it is hoped that with a drier planting season the damage from this source may be mitigated. The loss from this cause to the past season's crop is estimated as not having been less than 1,000,000 of bales.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

With the approval of H E the Commander-in-Chief in India the Lieut-Gen Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments—123rd Infry (The Mooltan Regt)—Lieut C S Cameron 1st Battalion Scottish Rifles a candidate for the Indian Army to be double Co Officer dated 16th April.

The Lieut Gen Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment—1-th Royal Hussars—Lieut the Hon C B O Mitford to be Adju with effect from 14th May vice Capt the Hon D R H Anderson-Pelham vacated.

The 1st Grenadier—2nd Lieut I D M Hogg Unattached List to be double Co Officer dated 18th April.

2nd Lieut Hogg will be attached to the 124th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Baluchistan Infantry until further orders—103rd Mahratta Light Infantry—2nd Lieut G E Bruce Unattached List to be

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1904.

THE UNITED PROVINCES.

SIR JAMES DIGGES LATOUCHE is to be congratulated on the fact that notwithstanding the unfortunate presence of plague in the provinces under his control there are many indications of prosperity in almost every branch of the administration. Except where interfered with by plague, trade was active. Advances were made for the construction of wells, while the advances made for the purchase of cattle and seed doubled those of the previous year. Harvests were good, though not uniformly so, the western districts suffering from a deficiency of rain which necessitated some suspension or remission of revenue in three districts; the returning prosperity of the country was helped on by the remission of all arrears of land revenue outstanding at the close of the past official year. The disputes between landlord and tenant arising out of recent rent legislation shewed signs of settlement. Serious organised crime against property was kept in check by the prompt and well-directed action of the police. The condition of Bundelkhand, in spite of an exceptionally poor kharif crop in two districts, continued to improve in a marked degree. Cultivation there expanded and land increased in value. A large rise in excise revenue pointed unmistakeably to the prosperous condition of the people. The excise duty was the highest on record, but municipal revenue fell off on account of plague whose presence however was not marked by that panic which led large numbers to abandon their homes in the early years of its visitation. A great stimulus was given to primary education with the aid of the special grant allotted for the purpose by the Government of India. Public spirit in the matter is beginning to grow and is being encouraged in every way. It appears that the abnormal litigation of recent years, the changes in the law and the working of the new Land Acts made many calls upon the time and energies of revenue officials, but, apart from reduction of reports and returns, there has been, as yet, no noticeable diminution of business. Endeavour was made to strengthen the staff of some of the heaviest worked districts temporarily; a diminution in the total work, as compared with that of recent years, of activity is anticipated as bound to occur in due course.

The Compiler of the Report found many serious difficulties in the way of attempting a comparison of the procedure under the new Tenancy Act of 1901 and the old Rent Act of 1881, in the most important branch of litigation-ejectments. Indeed, he finds it almost impossible to draw definite conclusions from the statistics of the two years as to the result of the recent legislation in the province of Agra. So far as calculations can be based on the figures available, reasons appear to be sufficient for the view that the change in the law has not as yet tended to a diminution in ejectment cases, though the number of surrenders by tenants, many of which in years past were no doubt forced, has declined substantially. Action has been taken to secure a record of the number of decrees for ejectment actually enforced and the number of leases which have been granted for seven years, both of which are essential to a knowledge of the relations of landlord and tenant. It is satisfactory to note that suits for arrears of rent and applications for ejectment on account of arrears declined both in Agra and Oudh, while suits for enhancement decreased considerably in Agra. In Oudh, the chief matter for note is a regrettable rise in ordinary notices of ejectment, no sufficient explanation of which is forthcoming. If, contrary to expectation, says the report, ejectment cases do not decline substantially, the effect of the transfer of work from the tahsil to head-quarters will be disastrous in several respects to the administration. Much is hoped, however, from the circumstance that the breach between landlord and tenant is in a fair way to be healed. As to the detection of crime the Lieutenant-Governor believes that as the people gain more confidence in the efficiency and honesty of the police and in their determination to press crimes to conviction, they will co-operate much more freely than they at present do. His Honour has also no doubt that great improvement would result if the chaukidar were used more as a village policeman and less as a thana drudge. In intelligent and friendly hands, the chaukidars are the most valuable instruments at the disposal of the police, and it is a matter for great dissatisfaction that so little intelligent use is made of them and that they are so inadequately and so tardily rewarded for good work.

The trade returns of the United Provinces show that imports declined by nine per cent in weight and five per cent in value. The drop occurred principally in the trade with Bengal and the Punjab and is not a disquieting symptom. In 1901-02 the imports of coal for Bengal and of grain from the Punjab had exceeded the previous year's supply by thirty-three and a half, and twenty and three-quarters lakhs of maunds respectively. During the year under report, there has been a decrease of twenty-one and three-quarter lakhs, and eighteen and three-quarter lakhs of maunds. The drop in the trade with Rajputana and Central India occurred chiefly under salt and in that with the port of Bombay under cotton goods and sugar. Imports from Calcutta and the Central Provinces were somewhat better than in the preceding year in consequence of large receipts of railway materials. The export trade continued to progress and its volume is greater than in either of the preceding two years. Compared with 1901-02, the exports exhibit an increase of over six lakhs of maunds and 273 lakhs of rupees in value. The trade with the ports was much better than in the preceding year owing to large despatches of raw cotton, grain, hides and skins, opium and wool to Calcutta; of grain and oilseeds to Karachi, and of grain, oilseeds and Indian hemp to the port of Bombay. Exports of oilseeds to Calcutta and of raw cotton to the port of Bombay fell off largely. The trade with British provinces, excluding the chief export towns, shows a decline chiefly in consequence of smaller despatch of coal, oilseeds and sugar to Rajputana and Central India, of coal to the Punjab and of grain and sugar to the Central Provinces. The indigo industry in the United Provinces seems doomed; for the number of factories is reported to have declined by nearly a half. The manufacture of country liquor continues to grow, notwithstanding the enhancement of duty. With a view to improving the quality and the diminution of the cost of the production of country spirit, it has been decided to equip one of the existing distilleries with improved stills and with efficient arrangements for fermenting liquor and storing it, and in time a general improvement in the methods of manufacture are hoped for.

WILD ANIMALS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

SOME interesting facts are contained in the Chief Commissioner's resolution published on the reports showing the results of the measures adopted in the Central Provinces for the extermination of wild beasts and snakes during 1903. Apparently the efforts which have been made to rid the people of the dangerous beasts which prey upon their cattle, and too often attack themselves, have not yet resulted in any appreciable diminution of their number, and it will be a long time before the sportsman is forced to look upon the shooting of the tiger and big game as a thing of the past. In the Central Provinces last year, the number of deaths due to wild animals was exactly the same as in the previous year, and the mortality among cattle due to this cause increased largely. Of course, although such beasts as jackals and wolves and panthers occasion a much greater loss of life than does the monarch of the jungle—the man-eating tiger. The deaths due to tigers, however, are generally associated with a romantic kind of interest, inasmuch as one solitary man-eater often accounts for as many deaths as a whole tribe of other beasts, before he is captured. A good deal of uncertainty surrounds the fate of the famous Salekassa tigress in Bhandara, an animal which for a long period during last year terrorised the district. This particular beast, along with four other man-eaters, had the tempting price of Rs. 500 placed upon his head, but though the reward has been claimed, it has not been paid. A man-eater certainly fell to the wiles of the hunter in the district in which the reward was offered, but whether it was the particular specimen whose degenerate appetite had caused so much terror in Bhandara was uncertain, and the Chief Commissioner now proposes to put a stop to the system of offering big rewards for any particular beast and to make the standing reward for all proved man-eaters Rs. 150. This should be quite sufficient to make the quest for the carcases of this formidable class of animal as hot and eager as before, and in future it will prevent disputes. Panthers were very busy last year. No less than 210 deaths were due to these beasts in Raipur. Wolves too have not lost their taste for human blood, and the deaths due to the bites of jackals are still very numerous. Another cause of the loss of human life, the bites of venomous snakes, receives mention in the report. Anti-venine has not yet been given a proper opportunity of proving its worth. The victims of poisonous snakes are rarely in a position to obtain aid before the bite proves fatal, and considering the rapidity with which death follows a snake bite, it is obvious that this difficulty will always be attendant upon the use of the remedy, even if it be proved to be of real value. As to the mortality among cattle, the report brings an interesting fact to light. This has to do with the granting of licenses to ryots for the killing of game. The Commissioner thinks that it is because of the large number of licenses which are now in force and the consequent destruction of the animals which destroy the crops, that the wild animals of the jungle descend upon the cattle for their food. In the Saugar district, where the number of licenses is particularly large, this is obviously the case, and no doubt it has considerable influence upon the figures in other parts of the Central Provinces.

A SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE COMPLAINT.

THE report which Sir Percy Girouard, the Commissioner of Railways in South Africa, has just issued upon the Central South African Railways, contains one reference which will possibly be of interest to the trading world generally. During the past year no less than 41,000 claims were made to the railway administration board for goods abstracted from packages in transit. We do not for a moment believe that any parallel to this state of things could be found in India, but Sir Percy Girouard's remarks on the subject are of interest, because they throw out a suggestion which is of importance in another way. "It should be pointed out," says the report, "that in the opinion of many of the coast merchants, pilfering really begins on the Continent, or in London Liverpool, etc, and that it is there it takes the most dangerous form, namely, an organised system of opening the packages abstracting a portion of the contents and placing the package to all appearance in its original condition externally." This is a suggestion which Bombay importers would do well to remember. In this city losses of goods are not uncommon, as indeed must be the case, however well regulated may be the arrangements for transport, and however careful the packing, in any part of the world. Home merchants are generally lenient with an indentor and if no reasonable claim can be set up on this side of the water, they are often willing to bear the loss themselves. But this is an unsatisfactory sort of business, and it would be worth while for the Chambers of Commerce here to unite with the traders of South Africa, and any other trading communities which have been inconvenienced in this objectionable manner, for the purpose of representations to those who have charge of the transport arrangements at home or on the Continent. This may seem rather far fetched, for it is quite obvious that no amount of representations could change the character of a man who wished to be dishonest. But this pilfering is not merely casual thieving. Sometimes it amounts to real plundering. As Sir Percy Girouard points out, cases are opened, goods abstracted, and the package replaced in its original condition at home. In Bombay, instances are by no means unheard of, where the whole contents of a case containing small and easily removable articles have been stolen. It is easy to allege laxity on the part of the Customs, dishonesty in connection with those who convey the goods to this port, or theft on the part of a muccadam. There may be leakages at all these points; but it seems far more probable that the traders of South Africa have struck the root of the evil. Those who have the handling of the goods on the other side of the water are farthest from observation and complaint. In their hands lies the greatest power for the manipulation of packages and it is not surprising, if the merchants of the Cape have directed their suspicions towards them. The Railway Committee of South Africa intends to look into the matter. This is not to be wondered at in view of the 41,000 claims which were paid last year.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

WHEN Lord Curzon reaches England, one of the first visits he will pay will, we imagine, be to the Foreign Office where, with Lord Lansdowne, he will discuss recent developments in the Persian Gulf. From a well-informed correspondent, we learn that our playful Persian neighbours have been amusing themselves lately. For instance, the other day the protectorate flag, which floated over Tamb island and Abu Musa, was hauled down,—one of the flagstaffs being plucked out of the ground—and the Persian flag hoisted in its stead. Some notice will doubtless be taken of this. H. M. S. Sphinx, when last heard of was at Henjam and will perhaps by this time have made remarks about it. It is satisfactory to learn that Major Cox has gone up to Bushire from Muscat. Our correspondent further tells us that cable-laying is proceeding briskly in the Gulf and that a branch of the Imperial Persian Bank under the management of a British subject is shortly to be opened at Bahrein.

IT is notified for information that the hired transport Surada will sail for Aden on the 8th instant to bring back No. 6 Mountain Battery.

THE Indian Development Company are determined to go ahead in Behar and are opening out oil mills, hydraulic presses are being indented for from Germany, and they are buying up any quantity of rape and mustard seeds.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 19th March, amounted to Rs. 1,917; and the total earnings from 1st January to 19th March were Rs. 21,241.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 19th March, amounted to Rs. 3,611, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,061. Total earnings from 1st January to 19th March were Rs. 42,010, amounting to an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 9,116.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 19th March amounted to Rs. 18,473, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,542. Total earnings from 1st January to 19th March were Rs. 1,73,808, amounting to a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,32,348.

A SEVERE storm of thunder and lightning led to a curious scene at Southend-on-Sea. A horse attached to a brick cart in the High-street bolted into the Middle Hotel. The animal rushed up a flight of stairs, but was brought to a standstill at the top by crashing into a row of heavy railing, which were smashed and twisted into all shapes. The horse was safely extricated.

A MILLIONAIRE manufacturer named Jacob Gruenberg, his wife, man-servant, and two maid-servants, were found beheaded at his residence in a suburb of Vilna, Poland, recently. Each had been beheaded with a huge axe which lay near. It was evident that there had been a fierce struggle, and that four or five men must have participated in the crime. After forcing a steel safe and taking the contents, worth £25,000, the murderers set fire to the house in the hope of covering the traces of their crime. Herr Gruenberg's little son, who was in the house, is missing.

SPEAKING before the Society for the Study of Inebriety Dr. Robert Jones, superintendent of the county asylum, Claybury, said he thought that out of 116,000 cases of insanity at the present time detained in asylums there were probably no fewer than 11,000 males and 6,000 females whose insanity was directly or indirectly caused by intemperance. He felt strongly that where the desire for drink was not hereditary it often began from a deficient knowledge of the effects of alcohol, and he added that women "were greatly responsible, owing to a lack of knowledge of cooking and selecting good and proper food, for man drinking to excess."

ACCORDING to the "Handels-Museum" the Russian State Savings-Bank, which was founded in 1842, has, during the last twenty years, risen in popular favour. Up to 1882 the amount of the deposits was not more than ten million roubles. In 1890 it rose to one hundred millions. Since the Wittens policy has had so favorable an effect on the Russian industrial situation, and the people have realised so strongly the advantages of the State Savings-Bank that on the 1st of January of the current year the amount deposited came to 1021·5 million roubles. To this sum 4,038,000 depositors contributed. The proportion of these to the population was twenty-nine per thousand.

THE Berlin "Post," says the "Standard" correspondent, attaches great importance to Lord Kitchener's Order to the Indian Army, which the journal regards as complementary to Lord Curzon's recent speech in Council, and part of the Viceroy's programme. The "Post" expresses curiosity to hear what Russia will say to the Order, but comes to the conclusion that Russia will not endeavour to oppose Great Britain at the present juncture. The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," however, writes:—Lord Kitchener's order to the Indian Army attracts wide attention here, and that not only in military circles. It is regarded as suplementing in a most significant way the speech delivered in Calcutta by Lord Curzon on March 31. Lord Kitchener's proposal for a carefully trained Indian General Staff finds nothing but approval here. With regard to the effect of Kitchener's Note in Russia, it would seem to be the opinion here that it will rather promote than hinder a good understanding between the two great Asiatic rivals, for the simple reason, if for no other, that England is evidently fully determined to stop at nothing which will consolidate and render secure her great Indian Empire. It is regarded here as almost certain that we are on the eve of seeing an adjustment of all differences between Russia and Great Britain satisfactory to both empires.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

SANTOS DUMONT AND HIS AIRSHIPS.

THE history of his airships is, as the interpid aeronaut confesses in the sub-title of the extremely interesting book which he has just published, "the story of his life." At an age when the average English boy is weighing the comparative advantages of engine-driving and piracy as a career in life, M Santos-Dumont was already sketching out for himself in his Branzilian home, the first rough outlines of an even more adventurous occupation for his energies and inventive powers and shaping ambitions in pursuit of which he has achieved such success as has set the world wondering and marked an epoch in the science of aerial navigation. Imaginative admirers have pictured the youthful aeronaut pitchforked by a reckless demon of adventure from a primitive Brazilian plantations—blissfully ignorant of all mechanical science, a heaven-born conqueror of the upper aether—straight to the summit of his soaring ambition. But the coffee plantation in which M. Santos-Dumont first saw the light in the year 1873 was, as a matter of fact, quite prosaically full of life and go and enterprise, and most unlike the romantic solitude amid the boundless pampas which the enthusiasts had envisaged.

I can hardly imagine a more stimulating environment for a boy dreaming over mechanical inventions, he writes. At the age of seven I was permitted to drive our locomobiles of the epoch—steam traction-engines of the fields with great broad wheels. At the age of twelve I had conquered my place in the cabs of the Baldwin locomotive engines hauling train-loads of green coffee over the sixty miles of our plantation railway. When my father and brothers would take pleasure in making horseback trips far and near, to see if the trees were clean, if the crops were coming up, if the rains had done damage, I preferred to slip down to the Works and play with the coffee-engines.

I think it is not generally understood how scientifically a Brazilian coffee plantation may be operated. From the moment when a railway train has brought the green berries to the Works to the moment when the finished and assorted product is loaded on the transatlantic ships, no human hand touches the coffee.

JUVENILE EXPERIMENTS.

The future aeronaut seems to have cherished early convictions as to his destined share in man's struggle for the mastery of the one unconquered element. His memory can scarcely date back to a time when flying machines of some sort had not an absorbing interest for him.

I cannot say at what age I made my first kiter, but I remember how my comrades used to tease me at our game of Pigeon flies! All the children gather round a table, and the leader calls out: Pigeon flies! Hen flies! Crow flies! Bee flies! and so on, and at each call we were supposed to raise our fingers. Sometimes, however, he would call out Dog flies! Fox flies! or some other like impossibility, to catch us. If anyone raised a finger he was made to pay a forfeit. Now my playmates never failed to wink and smile mockingly at me when one of them called Man flies! for at the word I would always lift my finger very high, as a sign of absolute conviction, and I refused with energy to pay the forfeit.

Among the thousands of letters which I received after winning the Deutsch prize there was one that gave me particular pleasure. I quote from it as a matter of curiosity:

". . . Do you remember the time, my dear Alberto, when we played together 'Pigeon flies!,' It came back to me suddenly the day when the news of your success reached Rio.

"'Man flies!' old fellow! You were right to raise your finger, and you have just proved it by flying round the Eiffel Tower.

"You were right not to pay the forfeit; it is M. Deutsch who has paid it in your stead. Bravo! you well deserve the 100,000 franc prize.

"They play the old game now more than ever at home, but the name has been changed and rules modified—since October 19, 1901. They call it now 'Man flies!' and he who does not raise his finger at the word pays his forfeit.—Your friend, PEDRO."

But it is evident that the experiments of his early boyhood, with aeroplanes made of straw and propelled by screws driven with twisted rubber were succeeded by serious scientific studies which brought him ever nearer to the realisation of his visions of a mancarrying dirigible balloon. M. Santos Dumont has always protested most strongly against the folly of persons who attempt to navigate the air without that careful preparation and training which alone can fit the aeronaut for his hazardous experiments; and he is naturally resentful of suggestions that he has failed to practise what he preaches to others. Such suggestions, as we have seen, are entirely erroneous in his case, but in spite of all his care and forethought he has inevitably had many unpleasant experiences. While he was still experimenting with spherical balloons there befel what he calls one of his "most astonishing adventures" in Paris.

From the start there seemed to be very little wind. I rose slowly, seeking an air current. At 1,000 metres (3·5 of a mile high) I found nothing. At 1,500 metres (one mile) we still remained almost stationary. Throwing out more ballast we rose to 2,000 metres (1 1-4 mile), when a vagrant breeze started to take us over the centre of Paris.

When we had arrived at a point over a Louvre . . . it left us! We descended . . . and found nothing!

Then happened the ludicrous thing. In a blue sky without a cloud, bathed in sunlight, and with the faint yelps of all the dogs of Paris mounting to our ears, we lay becalmed! Up we went again, hunting an air current. Down we went again, hunting an air current. Up and down, up and down! Hour after hour passed, and we remained always hanging, always over Paris!

A STRANGE ADVENTURE.

Eventually, after passing through successive stages of boredom, anxiety, and alarm, the party was borne by a sudden wind gust to Vincennes, where a safe descent was made. But for spherical balloons M. Dumont has always entertained a strong dislike, and even confesses to having felt some such fear as agitates the ordinary mortal in a more serious adventure which he recounts later.

It happened at Nice in 1900, when I went up from the Place Massena in a good-sized spherical balloon alone, and intending to drift a few hours only amid the enchanting scenery of the mountains and the sea.

The wheather was fine, but the barometer soon fell, indicating storm. For a time the wind took me in the direction of Cimiez, but as I rose it threatened to carry me out to sea. I threw out ballast, abandoned the current, and mounted to the hight of about a mile.

Shortly after this I let the balloon go down again, hoping to find a safe air current, but when within 300 yards of the ground, near the Var, I noticed that I had ceased descending. As I had determined to land soon in any case I pulled on the valve rope and let out more gas. And here the terrible experience began.

I could not go down. I glanced at the barometer, and found, indeed, that I was going up. Yet I ought to be descending, and I felt—by the wind and everything—that I must be descending. Had I not let out gas?

To my great uneasiness I discovered only too soon what was wrong. In spite of my continuous apparent descent I was, nevertheless, being lifted by an enormous column of air rushing upward. While I fell in it I rose rapidly higher with it.

I opened the valve again; it was useless. The barometer showed that I had reached a still greater altitude, and I could now take account of the fact by the way in which the land was disappearing under me. I now closed the valve to save my gas. There was nothing but to wait and see what would happen.

Again a kindly fate watched over the brave aeronaut, but it was only at the cost of a horribly perilous descent which ended with a very severe shaking that he emerged safe once more.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE YALU BATTLE.

RUSSIANS' SECOND STAND.

JAPS' COMPLETE VICTORY.

VLADIVOSTOCK ATTACKED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MAY 2.

Reuter (Tokio) says that when the Japanese carried the line of hills extending from Kuiliencheng to Yoshoko on the right bank of the Iho River yesterday morning, the Russians made a second stand on the hill to the north-west of Kuiliencheng.

The Japanese advancing by three roads seized the line extending from Antung to Liushukau. The Imperial Guards enveloped the Russians on three sides and after a severe fight at close quarters captured the position by eight in the evening, seizing twenty guns with horses, carriages and ammunition besides over twenty officers and many men.

The Russians retreated on Yeng-huan-cheng.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Japanese victory on the Yalu is extolled alike in England and on the Continent as a great feat of arms of incalculable moral effect.

Though the German and French papers contend that the Russian force on the Yalu was small and never intended to do more than harass and impede the Japanese.

The Socialist organs in Berlin affirm that the Great German shipyards are building at extra pressure destroyers and torpedoers for Russia and that these are exported in sections to Liban in order to conceal the breach of neutrality.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 3.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London, the 2nd May, says that Press and Parliamentary opinion unanimously admit the significance of the Japanese victory on the Yalu river.

The "Times" Berlin correspondent quotes Colonel Gadke millitary attache at Kharbin who gives a depreciatory estimate of the Russian forces. He states that the battalions are largely improvised and the Cossacks are ordinary peasants.

General Kuropatkin wants 300,000 troops before assuming the offensive.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Mr. Hayashi Consul for Japan in Bombay has received the following telegram:—

Second report of General Kuroki:—

On the 1st, notwithstanding a stout resistance, the 2nd and 12th Divisions and the Imperial Guards advanced along three roads, driving the enemy before them. We captured at 8 p. m. the line from Antungsien to Lieshukou. The Imperial Guards surrounded the enemy on three sides, and after a severe fight captured 20 guns, with horses and carriages, over 20 officers and many men. The General Reserve Corps advanced along the Liaoyang road.

The enemy was composed of the whole of the 3rd Division and the 22nd and 24th Regiments of the 6th Infantry Division, sharpshooters, Mischenkos Cavalry Brigade, and about 40 guns, and 8 machine guns. They fled towards Fenghuang-cheng.

Our casualties at the most were 700. The total booty is 28 quick-firing guns and large quantities of rifles and ammunition. Our heavy field guns were very effective.

A Russian officer, taken prisoner, says the Commanders of both Army Corps and Divisions were wounded, and their casualties exceeded 800.

Mr. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay sent us yesterday the following further telegram received on Monday evening from the Japanese Government:—

The Captain of the Maya reports:—Detachment consisting of Maya and Uji, torpedo boats ascended the Yalu on the 1st, bombarding enemy. While they were returning, enemy's artillery suddenly attacked torpedo-boats who silenced enemy after thirty minutes' severe engagement. Detachment all returned to Yongampo without casualties. Our armed launches reached Antung same morning repulsed enemy's infantry artillery after thirty minutes' sharp fighting. Fire was seen rising from town. Natives say enemy fled from Antung after setting it on fire.

[The Maya is a gunboat armed with two 5·9-quick Krupp breech-loading, two 2-pounder quick-firing and two one inch machine guns.]

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MAY 2.

Admiral Kamimura's fleet has twice attempted to bombard Vladivostock between the 25th and 28th ult., but constant fog prevented it.

FEELING IN ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, MAY 3.

No official announcement had been issued at St. Petersburg yesterday regarding the outcome of the Yalu; but alarming rumours have been circulated of the full retreat of the Russians and loss of guns.

The first detachment of St. Petersburg Volunteers numbering one hundred and sixty from all classes of society started for the front yesterday amidst the frantic enthusiasm of immense crowds assembled to witness their departure.

Telegrams dated Colombo May 3rd state:—

News from Tokio states that the Minister of Marine has arranged for ten more battleships to be placed at the disposal of Admiral Togo, to give him a larger radius of action.

The American war correspondent from Yokohama has returned from the seat of war in disgust. He states there is absolutely no news to be obtained, and correspondents are spending their time playing billiards.

The Russian military authorities have sent to the Yalu a secret patent apparatus for obstructing the Japanese crossing by creating a wall of fire in midstream.

Japan is negotiating to purchase a greater part of the fleet, consisting of nineteen vessels, belonging to the Fratelli Cosulach Company, Trieste.

Russia is trying to purchase the famous Deutschland Hamburg-American line.

News from Peking states that 60,000 Russians have entered Manchuria since the outbreak of hostilities.

The strength of the garrison at Mukden is 4,500 at Lisoyang 10,000 at Taschichan 12,000 and at Niuchwang 3,000.

A general Japanese advance will be made early this month.

General Remnenkemp's Cossack Division of 10,000 has arrived at the upper Yalu. The Army Corps has reached Harbin. Vladivostock is held by 13,000 rifles.

Russia has demanded that the Chinese Government shall dismiss the Japanese officers with General Mas's army. Russia regards their continued presence with the Chinese as a most serious threat, possibly endangering Kuropatkin's communications. Failure to comply with Russian demands would be considered, a violation of Chinese neutrality.

The Grand Duke Cyril, who was seriously wounded, by being badly burned and breaking his leg, is reported to be still in a precarious condition.

His father, Vladimir, is sending Count Grabbe, A-D-C, to Mukden. The Duchess Vladimir will also probably go to Mukden, if the Duke's condition becomes worse.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA.

LONDON MAY, 3.

A committee has been appointed composed of representatives from the chief government offices to consider what subsidy is likely to be required for a British steamship service to East Africa and what contributions the British possessions interested are likely to make thereto.

THE PORTE AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

Replying to the Porte's complaint that Turkey has not been consulted in the Anglo-French Agreement, Great Britain declares that it does not affect Turkey's right to the suzerainty over Egypt.

DARJEELING FLOWER SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

CALCUTTA, MAY 3.

In spite of heavy rain that fell yesterday the Darjeeling Flower Show was a success. The Lieutenant-Governor's prize for tastefully arranged plants and flowers was won by Mr. Morgenstein. The Cooch Behar and Burdwan medals were both won by Mr. Stalke. The other winners of medals are Messrs. Bald, Chamberlain Price and St. Joseph's College.

DEATH OF REV. DR. FRASER.

CALCUTTA, MAY 3.

The death occured at Darjeeling, to-day, of the Rev. Dr. Gorden Fraser, the father of H. H. Sir Andrew Fraser, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for whom the deepest sympathy is felt.

VICEREGAL RUMOURS.

LORD CREWE AS A PROBABLE VICEROY.

SIMLA, MAY 3.

The name of Lord Crewe is beginning to be mentioned as a probable nominee of the Liberal party for the Viceroyalty in the event of the Unionists' going out and Lord Curzon not returning to India.

SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

THE RETURN OF TROOPS.

SIMLA, MAY 3.

Arrangements are being made for the return of troops from Somaliland by the 14th instant, and also to send the Hampshire Regiment home, as early as possible without waiting for the Assaye.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 3.

The Secretary of State has decided that the families of officers of the Army Veterinary Department are subject to the same rules as those for Quarter Masters, Riding Masters and honorary commissioned officers, in regard to messing charges on boardship viz. the total recovery is not to exceed 10 shillings a day.

The Government of India have sanctioned the permanent withdrawal to head-quarters at Ahmednagar of the two companies of the British Infantry hitherto stationed at Satara.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the increase of Rs. 100 monthly in the pay of Lieutenant-Colonels of the Army Veterinary Department and of the principal Veterinary officer in India and a grant of pay at Rs. 1,220 with Rs. 350 staff pay for Colonels. The Government of India have sanctioned the institution of an examination in Brahui for military officers in Baluchistan. The reward for passing will be Rs. 300 admissible to all officers now serving in Baluchistan who pass within two years from the present date. Thereafter only officers of less than ten years' service in Baluchistan will be eligible.

Lieutenants Scott 83rd Infantry and Murray 71st Corps join respectively the 56th Infantry (Frontier Force) and the Supply and Transport Corps.

Colonel Standbridge on vacating his appointment as Inspector General of Ordnance, Southern Circle, is permitted to reside outside India.

The following allotments have been made to the Commands for the provision of targets for field firing purposes:—Punjab, Rs. 1,800; Bengal. Rs. 1,200; Madras Rs. 1,000; Bombay 1,200; Burma district, Rs. 1,500.

Captain H. F. Ashby, the Hampshire Regiment, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion on promotion.

Major R. G. Burton, 94th Russell's Infantry, has been permitted to proceed on leave for 6 months on medical certificate in anticipation of the leave being granted hereafter.

Colonel F. A. Bowles, R. A., has embarked for India on appointment as Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery, Bombay Command.

2nd Lieutenant B. M. Carroll, Essex Regiment, attached to the 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, has been appointed Double Company Officer in the 87th Punjabis.

Major H. T. King, 78th Moplah Rifles, Officiating Commandant, 80th Carnatic Infantry, has been selected for the command of the 79th Carnatic Infantry.

Lieutenant A. S. Hay, 31st Lancers, has been granted one year's leave out of India on private affairs.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Mahon, R.A., Officiating Inspector General of Ordnance, Southern Circle, has proceeded on 90 days' leave.

Quarter-master and Honorary Lieutenant T. M. Sprent, Welsh Regiment, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion on promotion.

Major L. Munro, 1st Battlion, Hampshire Regiment, has been attached to the details of his Regiment at Portsmouth, pending the arrival of his Battalion.

2nd-Lieutenant C. U. M. Wellborne, Unattached List, and 2nd-Lieutenant R. C. Wilson, 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, have been appointed Double Company Officers in the 117th Mahrattas.

THE TIBET MISSION.

TRADING AT GYANGTSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.,

CALCUTTA, MAY 3.

THE "Englishman's" special correspondent, wiring under date Kalatso (Tibet) 2nd May; says:—In addition to the Gyangtse market being bodily removed from the town and located in front of the Mission camp, hundreds of men and women driving laden asses, reach the camp daily from the adjacent villages with fodder and country produce for sale to the Commissariat. The Gyangtse monks paid, apparently without effort, what seemed the prohibitive fine levied by Colonel Younghusband.

The survey parties report that many thousand sheep are grazing on the hill sides above the plain and every house in the town and villages seems crammed with sacks of barley flour fodder and other produce. The whole locality is swarming with sturdy beggars, men and women who find no difficulty in obtaining food from their neighbours.

The desire of the local people to sell their surplus produce is very evident, and naturally no resentment is shown to the presence of the Mission which the townspeople hope will stay here for ever, or at least open up direct trade with India.

From conversations I have had, through an interpreter, with peasants and others, it appears the purpose of the Mission is well understood by the common people, of whom the larger percentage read and write and who follow quite intelligently the progress of the foreign policy of the Dalai Lama. They say they know we have no desire to annex their country, for if we made the attempt every man would die in defence of it. As it is the Lamas forced one man from every family to fight. The fighting was of a poor character because the army dislike the Lamas' foreign policy. They laughed at the idea that in any case the Tibetans could not resist the British arms.

An old man enquired why it was that if the Tibetans were such poor soldiers, Tibet had not been conquered before. The remark excited general applause.

The flying column on its return to Chumbi met about 1,000 wounded Tibetans discharged from Tuna hospital. These limping fellows, when asked where they were going to, replied with the greatest assurance that they were going to Lhassa to rejoin their regiments and fight us again. They were followed, and it was found they all turned off on the Sighatse road.

Quite a small colony of Nepalese residents are in Gyangtse. Their leading man has been here thirty years and has seven Tibetan wives. He told me the Tibetans spend all the long winter nights talking and boasting of their physical courage and inventing stories of personal encounters with robbers, wolves and so on.

As a matter of fact, he added, they are all arrant cowards, and, like their own guns, make a lot of noise, but are useless for fighting purposes. The same man said when the Tibetans heard the Gurkhas were assisting us, they threatened to kill all the Nepalese in Gyangtse, but dared not. Their chief object, at any rate in the Gyangtse district, is to trade. Even the monks become infected by the desire to make money by selling their sacred temple ornaments and books. The Government of India have sanctioned an outlay of ten thousand rupees for the purchase of sacred books.

While all this trading is going on at Gyangtse the Mission people and Tibetans are mutually pleased with each other.

There is no further news from Lhassa, and it is not known whether the Amban has started, or even whether he is making preparations to do so. The party which went out two days' ago to the Kuro Pass, where a force of Tibetans was said to be assembled, is still reconnoitring.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE PETROPAVLOVSK DISASTER.

LONDON, April 16th,—It is stated at Kobe, that prior to sinking the Petropavlovsk, the Japanese laid 30 mines at the entrance to Port Arthur.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at St. Petersburg states that Russia considers a further naval struggle hopeless, and that her efforts must now be concentrated on the army.

The "Novoe Vremya," states that Russia fully believes and appreciates the sincerity of the British newspaper assurances of England's sympathy and condolence in connection with the recent disaster.

A memorial service in connection with the death of Admiral Makaroff was held yesterday on board the ice-breaking ship Ermack, of which the late Admiral was the designer.

Particulars have been published of the tropedo fight off Port Arthur on Wednesday morning last.

It appears that the Russian torpedo destroyer Strasni with four other torpedo craft, was scouting, and dropped behind her consorts in a fog.

She endeavoured at daybreak to creep along shore to Port Arthur, but was intercepted by the Japanese torpedo flotilla and sunk.

London, April 17th.—Admiral Togo reports:—"I attacked Port Arthur on the 11th inst., and sank mines at the mouth of the harbour at midnight.

"At 8 o'clock next morning I withdrew my ships a distance of fifteen miles.

"The Petropavlovski, on coming out of the harbour struck a Japanese mine."

The sunken Russian battleship Petropavlovsk foundered near the Japanese merchant Chujo-Maru, which, with other old Japanese steamers, was recently sunk at the entrance to the harbour with a view to bottling up the Russian fleet.

MARITIME LAW.

A PROJECTED CONGRESS.

London April 16th—"The Daily Express" states that all the maritime nations, except Great Britain, are favourable to the holding of a diplomatic Congress for the adoption of an international code of maritime law.

A HEROES' FUND.

ESTABLISHED BY MR. CARNEGIE.

London, April 16.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the American millionaire, has founded a benevolent fund of 5,000,000 dollars (£1,000,000).

The fund is to be utilised for assisting the dependents of the heroes in the United States and Canada, who lose their lives in their efforts to save life, and also for the benefit of such heroes who are only injured.

ARRIVAL OF THE INVESTIGATOR.

The Royal Indian Marine surveying steamer Investigator, commander T. H. Heming R. N. arrived in harbour last evening from Calicut. The Investigator after she left Bombay in November last, was engaged in surveying the Burma Coast. After the completion of her programme, she proceeded to Port Blair arriving there on the 26th March. Thence she went to Port Meadows and after a stay of ten days left for Bombay calling en route at Colombo and Calicut. At the latter port, she disembarked three officers and the surveying party who proceed to Coonoor for the recess. The Investigator left Calicut on the 30th ultimo. After a few days, Commander Heming will proceed to Coonoor. During the voyage several deep sea trawls were made and interesting specimens were obtained by the surgeon naturalist on board.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 3.

The Boxing Tournament opened again, the weather being cool and delightful. The first contest on the programme was the Boys' first round. Notwithstanding the introduction of the new rule, a fortnight ago, raising the age for boys from 17 to 18, local Regiments and Volunteers put in two boys; otherwise they would have sent two or three more; however they will have a chance next year. The first fight was between Cadet Cody, Poona Volunteer Rifles, and Boy Ryan, East Lancashires. The first round was an equal contest; in the last two rounds both contested well, but Cody did better and won on points. The next bout was between Cadet Brewin. P. V. R. and Boy McKillighan. In the first round, Brewin fought a rattling good bout and gave a strong blow to his opponent who was bleeding from the nose; McKilligban in the second round was for hitting low; Cadet Brewin in the third round had a decided superiority over his opponent and won easily. The local Volunteers so far did very well.

The Bantam Weights.—The second round was between Mr. Cook, 24th Battery, Royal Field Artillery and Private Lamie, A. and S Highlanders, This was an even fight; Lamie won on points. The next bout was between Mr. Alderman, 47th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, and Private Hoolan, 15th Hussars. Hoolan proved better and won on points. The next bout was between Private Scurr, Suffolks and Mr. Miller, "L" Battery Royal Highland Artillery; take and give was the order. In the second and third rounds some science of boxing was shown and was the best fight. Private Scurr won on points.

Middle Weights.—The first round was between Corporal Keenan, 75th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, and Private Swann, R. I. Rifles. Swann won easily; Keenan stood the beating very well. The next bout was between Lance Corporal McManus, Connaught Rangers and Private Farley, 4th Dragoon Guards. This was another good fight and was won by McManus. Next came the tussle of Private Jones, Royal Warwicks against Private Severn, Cheshires; Jones leading from the second round and won easily; Severn stood the beating exceptionally well. The next bout was bettween Dawson "P" battery, Royal Highland Artillery and Private Hill, Essex Regiment. In the third round Hill proved superior and won easily.

The Light Weights.—The first round was between private Mcniff, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and Private O'Neil, Royal Irish Rifles. O'Neil was dancing round the ring and seemed to be funked of the local man who had many supporters: eventually Mcniff won on points. The next round was between Private Harris, Durham Light Infantry versus Lance Corporal Rea, Connaught Rangers. In the second round Harris began leading and won easily on points. The last fight of the night was between Corporal Jones, 10th Hussars and Gunner Robson, 60th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, but in the second round Robson was disqualified, for fighting with open right arm and Corporal Jones won.

A "DAH-PROOF" DOCTOR.

A FATAL EXPERIMENT.

MR. JUSTICE BIGGE delivered judgment in the appeal of Nga Dwe which was argued before the holidays, by Mr. Wilkins against the conviction and sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment passed on him by Mr. Wilson, Additional Sessions Judge of Pegu, on a charge of causing the death of Shwe Cho, the family doctor of the appellant.

His Honour in the course of his judgment, said that the appellant had mainly been convicted on his own confession which certainly told a weird and fanastic tale. The deceased was his family doctor and had been attending his daughter who had recently died. Passing over what the learned Sessions Judge had described as "presaging dreams," and the desire of the appellant's wife to see the spirit of her deceased child. His Honour went to the gist of the confession, which was this. When the friends were walking together the doctor told appellant that a charm he had obtained from some Shans had rendered him dah-proof and invited him to put that to the proof by cutting at him. This the appellant unfortunately did and when the doctor fell down remembering that he had heard that in such a case renewed strokes with a dah would act as a restorative he slashed away, and on finding that his friend did not revive he ran off and threw away the dah. The learnal Additional Sessions Judge rightly did not convict appellant of murder, but of causing death by an act which he knew was likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death. The offence was committed on the 25th June 1903 and appellant was arrested on the 27th and the confession was recorded two days later by the Myook, to whom he when stated that it was made voluntarily. On the 7th August when before the Committing Magistrate he retracted the confession and stated that the police had forced him to confess by beating him. The Additional Sessions Judge believed that the confession, though subsequently withdrawn, contained a true account of the crime, and acted on it as he was entitled and indeed bound to do. His Honour found that though there was no direct evidence, apart from the confession that the appellant had committed the crime, there was circumstantial evidence, and that not inconsiderable, which pointed to him as being the assailant. The appellant was rightly convicted and while agreeing with the learned Additional Sessions Judge that a moderate penalty met in a reasonable way the demands of justice his Honour thought that those demands would have been met by the infliction of a much lighter sentence than he had imposed. The appeal, so far as the sentence was concerned, was allowed, and the sentence reduced to one of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.—"Rangoon Gazette."

LORD KITCHENER'S MEMORANDUM.

WITH regard to Lord Kitchener's recent Memorandum, which has apparently stirred rather deeply the feelings of the regimental officer, it is pointed out to us, says the "Pioneer," that the paragraphs to which most exception has been taken contain nothing more than is to be found in the King's Regulations. Paragraph 670 therein lays down:—"Commanding Officers are responsible for the theoretical and practical training of their officers in professional duties and for their being duly qualified for promotion. They will instruct the officers, particularly the subalterns, in the following subjects: Regimental duties Drill, Military Law, Duties in the Field. They will see that officers commanding squadrons, batteries and companies instruct the officers under them in these subjects and will cause the Second-in-Command to instruct and examine all officers from time to time. They are responsible for the instruction, as soon as possible after they join their unit, of those officers who have not been through practical courses of field fortification and military topography." The Commander-in-Chief, then, cannot be said to have made any sweeping change; he has emphasised in unmistakable terms the necessity for obeying the Regulations and has intimated what the penalties will be if they are not carried out. We may note also that the second part of paragraph 670 runs:—"General Officers Commanding will at their annual inspection report fully on the knowledge possessed by each officer; and will if necessary direct the Staff Officer for Instruction to assist the Commanding Officer in perfecting his regimental system of instruction." Generals in India may not be aware of this particular responsibility, but they must now realise it. Instruction and education come under sub-division (1) of the Art of War division, in the new scheme of Staff Work appended to the Memorandum and the Staff Officer who looks after Training and Efficiency will be the man to whom the regimental Commandant must turn for assistance, if the General considers that such is needed. The Indian Staff College will doubtless supply in course of time officers in abundance who will be equal to this work in addition to their normal duties, but it is plain that the District Staff in sub-division (1) will have a rather laborious life in future.

THE SILVER COINAGE IN INDIA.

VIEWS OF BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ON behalf of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the following letter has been addressed to the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department:—

Sir,—Under the instructions of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1751-A., dated 15th March, 1904, with enclosures, relating to the maintenance of an adequate supply of silver coinage for India. These enclosures comprise a letter from certain Banks in Calcutta, a memorandum by the Hon'ble Sir Edward Law, a letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and a letter from the Secretary of the Bank of Bombay. I am to thank Government for having afforded my Committee an opportunity of commenting on the matters dealt with therein.

The views set forth in the four enclosures are at variance upon certain points and are to some extent of the nature of comment upon each other. My Committee think it well therefore to abstain from mere criticism of any one of these documents, and to confine themselves to discussion of the main principles and facts as they see them.

THE SHORTAGE OF RUPEES.

The sense of the criticisms of Government in this connection appears to be:—(a) That there has been a scarcity of rupees; (b) That the provisions of Government against scarcity of rupees have not been adequate.

My Committee agree with Sir Edward Law that "the real test of shortage of rupees is the existence or threatening of a difficulty to fulfil the obligation to give on demand rupees in exchange for either notes or gold; and while they consider that no such difficulty has been shown to have existed, they are uncertain whether the evils of a 'threatening' of such a difficulty might not be said to have resulted from the failure of Government to take the public into its confidence regarding the precautions adopted. Sir Edward Law says in paragraph 22 of the last financial statement that "danger point when there has been no provision and preparation, is not danger point when all due precautions have been taken to meet a strain." This is true, but dangar is a relative term, and it appears to my Committee that there is a certain obligation on Government to prevent any such injurious uncertainty as seems to have existed in some quarters in the beginning of the present year. It could probably be shown further that in an abnormal season a moral obligation to help trade even by exceptional measures devolves upon Government: but it is not clear either that a formal acceptance by Government of responsibility for requirements in excess of the normal would ultimately serve the true interests of trade, or that Government did not as a matter of fact in the beginning of the present year and more particularly in respect of sales of bills and transfers do something more than it would have been expedient to promise. In this country it is, and will probably long remain, impossible in practice either for Government or for the banks to forecast the money requirements of a season with exactness; but on the whole the Committee share the opinion that Government ought to be in a better position to foresee these requirements as a whole than any individual banker can be to estimate the amount of business likely to fall to his share and the extent to which he will have to make provisions independently of Government operations, of which he has no notice. The marked vicissitudes to which the crops and trade of India are subject appear to my committee to demand very special vigilance on the part of Government at the beginning of a season and considerable frankness as to the financial operations contemplated; and they think that unless such vigilance and frankness can be assured it would be well to hold a large reserve of currency and silver in India.

It also appears to my committee to be useless to discuss under existing conditions whether a large annual coinage of silver is desirable. So long as gold is not in general circulation and large crops are obtained, sufficient rupees must be supplied to finance them; and on the other hand my Committee believe that so long as the profit on silver coinage is passed to the gold reserve fund there is no ground for fearing that a redundancy would result from any coinage proportionate to the quantities of commodities actually handled. They attach the very greatest importance to the continuance of the procedure whereby the profit on silver coinage is passed to the gold reserve fund. They observed that his Excellency the Viceroy in the budget debate some days ago spoke in a manner that suggested the possibility that the accumulation of this fund might not be continued after it had reached a total of ten millions sterling. My Committee desire me to say that they know of no ground on which it could be regarded as safe to stop at that point.

THE USE OF GOLD COINS.

The committee share the opinion of the Secretary to the Bank of Bombay that it is desirable to encourage the use of gold coins in India and that the present is a suitable time for an experimental attempt in this direction. In response to an enquiry on this subject conveyed to the Chamber in a letter from your department No. 3176-A., dated 25th June, 1900, the committee of that time approved of the proposal to issue gold coins of value less than fifteen rupees and recommended in effect that a small experimental issue should be made of coins marked respectively £1 or Rs. 15 and 10s. or Rs. 7 1-2. The Government of India had thrown out a suggestion that gold coins of five rupees and three rupees might be issued: but this Chamber pointed to the *fact that in other countries gold coins of small dimensions had largely gone out of circulation.* My Committee are not in a position to say whether this would happen in India, seeing that a gold coin of Rs. 5 would be less than a four anna piece, and that one of three rupees would be about the size of a two-anna piece. But they recognise that a coin of the value of fifteen rupees would not circulate among the mass of the people, and they recommend therefore that an experiment be made under present conditions with smaller coins.—I have the honour, etc.,

C. H. ARMSTRONG, Chairman,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON, Secretary.

AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH ORGAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A short time ago, you were good enough to allow me to appeal, through your columns, for help to provide a new organ for the Afghan Memorial Church. (St. John the Evangelist's) at Colaba. Will you kindly permit me to inform your readers that our financial position is worse than it was estimated to be? The Government of India has refused to sanction the grant of Rs. 4,000 which was recommended by the Government of Bombay. Before I took over the Chaplaincy, a good sum had been collected for the internal completion of the Church according to the designs of the architect and for a new organ. Certain things had been ordered, but there was no record of the exact extent of our liabilities. It was calculated that out of the amount already subscribed about Rs. 3,500 would be available for the new organ. This is now proved to have been far too sanguine an estimate. We cannot calculate on having more than about Rs. 1,000, to start with. Therefore we find ourselves in the position of having to collect the whole cost of the new instrument except that sum.

Replies have come from some of the firms of organ builders who were asked for estimates of instruments suitable for the Church from which it appears that about Rs. 15,000, will purchase a three-manual, Rs. 12,000 a two-manual organ, specially constructed to stand the climate, delivered in London. Freight, duty and erection may be expected to cost Rs. 2,000, perhaps more.

So I would earnestly appeal to your readers to help us, if there are any who know this Church, one of the most beautiful in all India, or who feel that the Memorial to those who died in the Afghan Wars is a matter of concern to all.

Three subscriptions of Rs. 150 have now been received or promised to meet the one that was offered on condition of 9 more being given.—Yours &c.

L. M. HASLOPE,
Chaplain of Colaba, Bombay.

THE United States' drink bill for 1903 is estimated at 1,451,633,379 dols., which gives an average yearly expenditure per head of the population of £12 8s., and a consumption of twenty gallons of alcoholic liquors. In 1880 the consumption per head was only ten and a half gallons. Taking all kinds of beverages, coffee heads the list, with beer second. The consumption of the latter for the year 1903 is estimated at 1,449,879,952 gallons. Tea comes third on the list, with a total consumption of £90,000,000, equivalent to 25,000,000 gallons. The statistics show that the amount of wine imported into the States was much larger than the total for 1901, while the consumption of home-made wine showed a decrease.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The Association League Struggle.

INTERNATIONAL AND COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

CRICKET AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

IN football circles to-morrow the struggle for supremacy in the two divisions of the League will be the chief topic of interest; a week hence the League championships will sink into insignificance and the fight for the Association Cup at the Crystal Palace will stand out by itself in the minds of all "footer" enthusiasts. The League matches to be decided to-morrow are numerous indeed, nearly all the clubs have engagements. Among the seniors the games in which Sheffield Wednesday and Manchester City are engaged are naturally of more importance than the others. The struggle, however, between the clubs at the wrong end of the table to escape deposition to the Second Division is almost as interesting as the fight for supremacy. The knowledge that they are in a better position than Manchester City will give the Sheffield Wednesday players a certain amount of confidence when they take the field to-morrow, but there is no disguising the fact that the Wednesday have no easy task before them, for they have to meet Newcastle United on the latter club's ground. On the season's figures the Sheffield combination is the better one, but so little divide the teams that it would not come as a great surprise if the United, with the advantage of being at home, prevail. The men of Sheffield, however, can be relied upon to do their level-best to escape defeat, for such a thing may make a big difference to them and may prevent them from repeating last year's success. More than usual interest will be taken in the meeting of Manchester City and Small Heath, for the simple reason that these clubs came up together from the Second Division at the beginning of the season. They have not exactly fared alike. Throughout the Citizens have proved themselves to be one of the best sides in the League, but the Heathens, during the first half of the season, showed very poor form, and at one time were in danger of being reduced to the Second Division. Several changes, however, made a deal of difference, and now, instead of one of the worst, they are possibly one of the best sides in the League. In visiting the Citizens at Manchester, they have a big task before them but if they do succeed it will not come as a great surprise.

It is quite possible that the great strain that has been put upon the Manchester players, in their efforts to secure the League championship, and also their hard fight for the Cup, is having a detrimental effect on the men's play. The "Citizens" failure to more than draw with Notts Forest on Wednesday, has not improved their position. The following are the records of the Sheffield Wednesday and Manchester City clubs:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost	Drawn.	Points
Sheffield Wednesday...	31	18	6	7	43
Manchester City.....	32	18	8	6	42

By this it will be seen that the Wednesday, with one game in hand, are one point to the good. If the Sheffield team beat Newcastle United to-morrow, it is difficult to see how they can lose the championship. On the other hand, if they are defeated, it may give the "Citizens" the honours. The struggle between Preston North End and Woolwich Arsenal for the Second Division championship is arousing just as much interest as the battle between the seniors. Both clubs have played the same number of games, the North Enders having 46 points to their credit and the Arsenal 45. A slip on the part of either may therefore give the other the championship. Neither team has an easy task to-morrow, for Woolwich visit Grimsby and the North Enders are at home to Barnsley. Both the latter club and Grimsby are capable of holding their own with the best, and either may cause a surprise to-morrow afternoon. With the advantage of being at home, however, Preston should defeat Barnsley, while Woolwich, although they have to go away, should add two points to their credit at the expense of Grimsby Town. With the Southern League championship in the safe keeping of the Southampton team, less interest than usual is naturally taken in the games in this competition. For all that, however, there are a number of interesting matches to be decided to-morrow. Reading visit the Bristol Rovers, and a capital game should be witnessed, ending possibly in the visitors' favour., Tottenham Hotspur receive a visit from Kettering and in this case the home side should gain a fairly easy victory. Both Portsmouth and Luton are at home, the former to Queen's Park Rangers, and the Bedfordshire team to New Brompton. Here, again, the home side should prove victorious.

Whatever may be the case in England, there is no doubt that "England v. Scotland" is the football event of the year north of the Tweed. Celtic Park was a sight to see on Saturday, the crowd, if not quite so large as in former games, reaching mammoth dimensions. Unfortunately, however, the conditions could not well have been worse. The ground was very heavy, while blizzards every now and then swept with blinding force across the field. The wind was high and erratic, and hence scientific placing and play generally was a matter of extreme difficulty. Both sides, nevertheless, overcame the difficulties with great skill, and the game, if not a first-class exibition, was, nevertheless, wonderfully fast and exciting, all the circumstances considered. Taking the game as a whole, England deserved their win by a goal, though there was very little in it. Scotland were decidedly the better side in the first half when they had to face the half gale. They failed to last, however, and in the second the forwards could hardly raise a gallop. What saved Scotland during this period was the fine play of the halves, particularly Raisbeck, who played perhaps the best game of his carer and quite confuted those critics who declared that his day was done. Had the Scottish forwards, who played finely in the first half, taken their chances, the game might have had a different ending. As it was, the English five were incomparably the finer lot in the second half. The left wing was splendid. Harris more than justified his selection, and was the best forward on the field. He got over the heavy ground at a great pace, and his passing was a marvel of accuracy. Blackburn also played a great game, and the pair quite eclipsed Rutherford and Bloomer on the other wing. Woodward was not seen to great advantage in the first half, but his comparative failure was due to the superb play of Raisbeck. Crompton was the best back on the field. The halves were moderate, Wilkinson being, perhaps, the best of the three. England's solitary goal, scored in characteristic fashion by Bloomer, was due to one of those unforeseen incidents which often decide games. Watson missed the ball altogether in front of his own goal, when he had plenty of time to clear. Bloomer dashed up and crashed the ball into the net. Mac Bride had no chance with the shot. Curiously enough, it was a similar miskick by Drummond and a similar shot by Bloomer that enabled England to equalize and draw the match at the Palace in 1901. Everything on Saturday pointed to a Scottish victory when the sides crossed over, but England, like Scotland, played better against the wind than with it. Possibly the match only afforded another example of the old truth that England generally beat Scotland on a heavy ground. In any case the Scottish forwards were quite outstayed and failed utterly to last, whereas the English five finished full of dash and played far finer football in the second than in the first half.

The irony of football fate was well illustrated at Rectory Field on Saturday. Last year Durham just got home in the final for the County Championship by a dropped goal to Kent's try, or 4 points to 3. On Saturday it was Kent's turn to be favoured by fortune, and the championship was once more decided by a successful shot at goal. The match proved the hard, ding-dong struggle anticipated, and the score pretty well indicates what little difference there was between the sides. A against Devon, Kent hardly did their powers justice and the influence of the occasion was again in evidence. On the whole, however, Kent we

slightly the better side, and, as it is certainly for the good of the same that the honours should go round, their victory is the best thing that could have happened. There can, indeed, be no doubt that for the past two seasons Kent have been the best county side, though this year and last there has been but little between their opponents in both seasons in the final. The championship has not been won by a metropolitan country since Kent carried off the honour in 1897, so there is something specially appropriate in the success of Hartley's men.

For the first time for many years the Dark Blues' prospects are rosier than those at the sister University. W. H. B. Evans (Malvern and Oriel) will captain the team, and he is probably the best all-round cricketer at either University this season. K. M. Carlisle (Harrow and Magdalen) is the hon. secretary, while no fewer than six other Old Blues will be in residence—namely, A. C. von Ernsthausen, R. C. W. Burn, C. D. McIver, J. E. Raphael, E. G. Martin, and A. C. Pawson. This is a fine nucleus to start with. Capable seniors also abound, notably the Hon. M Herbert, L.D. Brownlee, B. L. Peel, A. E. Worsley, E. G. Whately (the Old Etonian bowler), F. A. Henley and J. P. Winterbotham (both equally good bowlers), O. T. Norris, C. J. de B. Sheringham, E. G. Langdale, R. V. Buxton, and G. V. Goodliffe. H. S. Eomford (Balliol) and W. S. Bird, (Magdalen) are both wicket-keepers well above the average, although W. Findlay (last year's captain) will be badly missed in this direction. An exceptionally smart lot of Freshmen will be in residence. Cambridge has good grounds for lamenting that Oxford has got the pick of the public school cracks this year. They include K. T. Nicholl and P. F. C. Williams (Eton), R. Gorell-Barnes and T. R. Clutterbuck (Harrow), F. Weatherby and A. H. Fyffe (Winchester), J. E. Snell and G. T. Branston (Charterhouse), the latter of whom was tried for Notts last year; B. Cozens-Hardy and W. J. Pearson (Rugby), while A. O. Snowden, of the same school, is a very promising left-hand slow bowler. With other able recruits from Cheltenham, Marlborough, Westminster, Clifton, &c., the Dark Blue XI. should prove most formidable in due course. Including the trial games, eleven matches will be played. The home match with Surrey has been dropped, but Yorkshire will be met in the Py-ks

F. B. Wilson (Harrow and Trinity) will captain the Light Blues, and E. W. Mann (also of Harrow and Trinity) is the hon. sec. Only three other Old Blues will be available, that is :—H. C. McDonell, R. P. Keigwin, and F. B. Roberts. The loss of E. M. Dowson will be particularly felt this season. Happily a good many fine senior players will be in residence, including K. R. B. Fry (who but for poor fielding would have got his colours last year) P. R. May (the London County bowler), S. S. Harris (the "Soccer" captain and English International) C. H. Eyre, F. J. Hopley, J. G. Hirsh C. C. Page, T. E. Manning and the Hon. G. W. Lyttelton (a scion of the well-known cricketing family). The Freshmen are not so numerous or so "classy" as usual that is on public form. About the best known are G. Aspinall (Eton), J. M. Logan and C. Powers (Westminster), C. B. W. Magnay (Harrow), N. C. Franklin-Smith (last year's Uppingham captain), R. D. Craig, H. W. C. Tinker, and F. P. Scott (Shrewsbury), L. G Colbeck (Marlborough), M. W. Payne, C. L. Cameron, and A. V. Stanfield (Wellington), L. M. Macleod (the "Rugger." Blue and Scottish International), E. D. Gregory (Dulwich), and a very useful contingent from Felstead in S. K. Matthews, H. M. Ward W. H. Philips and D. L. Gray. Of these Franklin-Smith Payne and Aspinall are all excellent wicket-keepers, but it is probable K R. B. Fry will be chosen to fill that onerous position. He is a fine bat and a very sound wicket-keeper, but hardly satisfactory in the field. Out of such material a very sound representative eleven should eventually be chosen. Including the trial games, fifteen matches have already been arranged, while further matches against a couple of All-Ireland teams are also practically arranged. It is instructive that four matches will be played after the Inter-University meeting. Very shortly we shall have the University cricket teams touring the country "a la" the representative football ditto.

All except about forty of the 205 packs of foxhounds in the United Kingdom have finished the season, and by this time next week there will be less than a dozen packs continuing active operations. The Rev. E. A. Milne, the enthusiastic Master of the Cattistock, Mr. William Coryton, of the Dartmoor, and one or two others in moorland countries may endeavour, according to their usual custom, to kill a May fox; but with most packs the season has closed somewhat earlier than usual chiefly to avoid further damage to the property of farmers, who have suffered so seriously by the extraordinary rains during recent months. Sureyving the reports we have received from many of the districts, where hunting has ended, we find that the past season has been distinctly a good one for sport. By this we mean that scent has served well, on the whole, and that hounds have been able to run satisfactorily on most hunting days. The greatest drawback to the entire success of the season has been, of course, the saturated state of the country. Hounds have generally been able to get the better of horses; riders have not seen so much of the full as in dryer seasons when scenting conditions have been less favourable. Some countries, like the Hon. Mark Rolle's in Devon, have been indubitably suited by the wet, and hounds have been able to run nearly every day.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

(Concluded from page 4)

THE sensation of travelling in an airship is thus described :—

My first impression of aerial navigation was, I confess, surprise to feel the airship going straight ahead. It was astonishing to feel the wind in my face. In spherical ballooning we go with the wind and do not feel it. True, in rising and descending the spherical balloonist feels the friction of the atmosphere, and the vertical oscillation makes the flag flutter, but in the horizontal movement the ordinary balloon seems to stand still, while the earth flies past under it. As my air-ship ploughed ahead the wind struck my face and fluttered my coat, as on the deck of a transatlantic liner, though in other respects it will be more accurate to liken aerial to river navigation with a steamboat. It is not like sail navigation, and all talk about "tacking" is meaningless.

The volume which is entitled "My Airships" has an interest which is quite unique. Whether the author is describing his early experiments, or his later triumphs, or his manifold hairbreadth 'scapes, his story is as engrossing as it is modest and unaffected; and an additional enhancement to the intrinsic attractions of his book are the excellent photographs with which the text is liberally illustrated.

THE PROPAGANDA SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—In your issue of the 21st ult. your correspondent "Verify your Facts" attributes calumny to my letter of the 14th April 1904. Your correspondent has the pull over me in the matter of figures. I cannot say whether he has drawn upon his imagination for his figures, or if they are statistically traced. If the latter, they are highly commendable. "Verify your Facts" uses an unwarrantable expression when he accuses me of "calumny." I only stated how things exist as viewed from a public stand-point. I still maintain that the Propaganda Schools do refuse admittance to children, without paying regard to whether individual cases deserve consideration or not. What I then meant and what I now mean is that the public should know that fees now demanded are much higher than those paid in former years and consequently many a child is precluded from attending the schools. And as I have already said that the great bulk of Bandora and Salsette belong to the Padroada jurisdiction the necessity of having schools established of their own, should not be overlooked, and this should be done immediately. In conclusion I only hope "Verify your Facts" figures are "absolutely" correct. Perhaps they are.—Yours, &c.,

DOMINICUS.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Life assurance companies doing business in our great Indian dependency have not been favoured with much luck in recent years; indeed their opportunities for scoring progress have been sadly hindered by the prevalence of plague and the impoverishment of many districts. Under these circumstances it is a distinct pleasure to know that the youthful Empire of India Life Assurance Company, Limited, which has its headquarters in Bombay, has continued to make satisfactory headway in all directions, and did particularly well in its last financial year, which ended on February 29, 1904. The report courteously sent us by Mr. E. F. Allum, the general manager, shows in brief that 1,343 policies were issued during the twelve months for sums amounting to Rs. 20,80,000, and that the new premiums secured totalled Rs. 1,08,088-14-0; whilst the policies in force at the date mentioned were 4,151, assuring Rs. 72,15,000, of which amount Rs. 4,04,550 had been re-assured. These results are certainly good, seeing the office doors were first opened some time in the year 1897, or barely seven years ago. When this fact is remembered, also that a start was made at a most inauspicious moment, there need be no hesitancy in congratulating the management on the success thus far achieved, which appears to have been due to most scrupulously careful administration.

With successive reports before us it is not difficult to decide that the opinion we have just expressed is thoroughly justified. In them we find ample proof that the affairs of the Empire of India Life have been ably conducted, and it is practically safe to predict that the office will attain great celebrity when the days of its infancy have departed. Already the business has ceased to be insignificant, as the net premium income, after deduction of re-assurances, amounted to about Rs. 333'539 last year, and interest brought in Rs. 17,440. A substantial assurance fund has also been accumulated as a result of economical expenditure and a remarkably favourable experience in the matter of claims. At the beginning of the recent year the amount in hand was Rs. 4,28,234, while at the close the total had risen to Rs. 6,25,552, showing a gain of Rs 1,97,278 during the period.

This most useful accretion was largely attributable to the fact that the claims, arising from the death of twenty-three persons, only amounted to Rs. 30,516, and with endowment assurances matured to Rs. 40,716, of which sum Rs. 5,100 were repaid to the Empire of India by other companies, reducing the net provision to Rs. 35,616, or not much more than one-tenth of premium receipts. On this head the directors say: "Great care continues to be exercised in the selection of the risks, as is evidenced by the fact that so few claims have occurred during a time when, owing to pestilence of the utmost severity, an exceptionally high mortality has been experienced in the country." The statement would seem to be fully warranted, as in each of the seven years the company has been at work the mortality has proved exceptionally light.

In the matter of expenses, too, the record continues to be favourable. In all, last year, a sum of about Rs. 93,933 was disbursed, being 27.3 per cent of the premium income. At first sight the ratio gives one the impression of being somewhat high, but a moment's consideration shows that the management is really most economical. In the first place, the new premiums represented about two-seventh of the total premiums received, and their amount, Rs. 1,08,088, largely exceeded the aggregate sum expended. It must also be recollected that the Empire of India is still spending money freely in establishing and extending its connections, and the full benefit of its present outlays will not be realised for some time yet. Further more, it is well known that all life-assurance companies have had to report comparatively high expense ratios in their early days, rapid reductions being effected when the need for "pushfulness" was no longer so imperative. As a matter of fact, a ratio of 27.3 is extremely moderate for an office in its seventh year, and, if not actually the lowest recorded, has certainly very seldom been equalled.—"Insurance Observer."

TARIFF REFORM WILL GO ON.

NO TRUTH IN REPORT THAT MR. CHAMBERLAIN WILL ABANDON THE CAMPAIGN.

Some consternation has been caused through the country by a rumour in regard to Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal campaign which emanates from the London correspondent of a Manchester Free Trade paper.

The correspondent says he has good cause to believe that Mr. Chamberlain intends to abandon his campaign, and says that although the statements will be contradicted readers must remember that other statements in regard to the political situation which have appeared in that journal and have been denied have subsequently turned out to be well founded.

When Mr. C A. Vince, the general secretary of the Imperial Tariff League, was seen by our representative and shown the paragraph, he said that was the first he had heard of the matter.

"There is not a word of truth in the rumour," he said. "Mr. Chamberlain is too deeply committed to abandon the campaign and make fools of those who have been appealed to for their support, financial and otherwise.

"If people think that Mr. Chamberlain expected to carry the whole of the country with him right away they are very much mistaken. Mr. Chamberlain knew that he had a very big hill to ascend, before he could hope to carry his proposals successfully. When some of his supporters saw the enthusiasm at some of the early meetings they were tempted to believe that success would attend the scheme earlier than was at first anticipated, but Mr. Chamberlain was not led away by enthusiasm of that kind. He knew that there were other important issues besides Tariff Reform, and I do not think he is very much surprised at the result of the by-elections. I do not think Mr. Chamberlain is disappointed with the results of his fiscal campaign—you cannot force a thing like this immediately.

"I might mention in support of this that we have made our arrangements, financial and otherwise, on the basis of a four years' campaign and we are not at all sure that a four years' campaign will be sufficient to get a majority in the country in favour of Tariff Reform. Of course we hope it will, but there has been no one less sanguine of early success than Mr. Chamberlain. He has laid his machinery, got his Tariff Commission to work, and do you think he is going to throw all that over? "There has been a little slackness in the campaign and perhaps that is responsible for the rumour. That slackness, however, is very easily explained. Just before Mr. Chamberlain went away the campaign was entrusted to the late Mr. Powell Williams M.P. Unfortunately Mr. Williams died, and the date of Mr. Chamberlain's departure was so near that it was impossible for him to make other arrangements.

"The campaign, as far as I know, will be resumed in the autumn, and the report can be set down as an idle rumour without the slightest foundation."

Mr. William Jenkins, the organising secretary of the league, was also handed the paragraph. He smiled as he read it, and used precisely the same words as Mr. Vince had done, "There is not the slightest truth in it."

"Is it likely," added Mr. Jenkins, "that after thinking out this scheme and putting his back into in the way he has done, and after getting his supporters to work like niggers for it, Mr. Chamberlain is going to throw it over without a word of warning? I tell you frankly I have not heard a word about it, and I should have done, I am sure, if there had been anything in it. This is not Mr. Chamberlain's way of doing things.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	3
B Mandvi, Chakla, Comer, Khadi and Dongri	16	10	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	12	12	29
Khotwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	13	7	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Pardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	14	9	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	9	7	15
G Mahim and Worli	8	10	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	14
Total	71	61	136
Total plague deaths to date	275,977	226,776	
Same date last year	121	116	2

It's a good thing if science can dispense with the human stomach, for it is altogether too puritanical in its preferences for our age: in the meanwhile, it is well to remember that Grimault's Pepsine Wine will help dyspeptics.

THE TURCO-BULGARIAN TREATY.

WHY ADRIANOPLE IS EXCLUDED FROM THE REFORM PROGRAMME.

A telegram from Constantinople in reference to the Turco-Bulgarian Convention says it is to be observed that the Porte could not consent to include in the protocol signed on Friday the demand of Bulgaria for the extension of the Muerzteg programme to the vilayet of Adrianople, because by doing so it would admit Bulgaria to be on a footing of equality with the Powers, and this is impossible for political reasons, to say nothing of Turkish amour propre. There is reason to believe indeed that Austria-Hungary and Russia expressed their approval of the attitude of the Porte on this point, which moreover is in accordance with the traditional policy of Turkey in regard to the vassal Principality. Nevertheless, the fact that the Porte gives Bulgaria an engagement to carry out the reforms agreed upon with the two Powers in the vilayets of Salonika, Monastir and Kossovo, is in itself a very significant feature of the Convention. This point was for some time a stumbling-block in the way of the agreement.

The present arrangement notwithstanding the omission of all allusion to reforms in the vilayet of Adrianople, will tend to raise the prestige of the Bulgarian Government, and will enable it to continue to take effective measures against agitation by the Macedonian Committee. It ought also to enable the Porte to reduce the number of troops in Macedonia, an important consideration from a financial point of view.

By order of the Sultan, the Armenian Bishop of Mush and the members of the Council of the diocese, who were arrested on a charge of disseminating malevolent reports, have been released.—

Although there is a more hopeful outlook in the Near East, the activity of the Bulgarian bands continues.

On the body of a leader who was killed recently by Turkish soldiers, papers were found which show that the revolutionists intend to carry out a vigorous campaign this year. Documents were also discovered implicating a secretary of one of the Bulgarian Bishops in the movement to coerce Greek residents of Macedonia to abjure their faith, and seek the protection of the Bulgarian Exarchate. The secretary has been arrested, and there is a demand for the expulsion of the Bishop.

As a result of inquiry, it has been found that the Greek suspected of committing the outrage on a Bulgarian Bishop was shot at by friends of the Bishop, and the outrage is believed to have been an act of revenge. There is no foundation, it is stated for the suggestion that the alleged perpertrator is in league with revolutionary Hellenic societies, or that the crime was intended to provoke disturbances. The Greek Government, in denying these allegations points out that it appreciates the difficult task the Powers have undertaken in Macedonia, and is anxious to continue the assistance it has all along given with the object of securing peace and order in the Balkans. The frontier of Greece is being closely watched by the authorities, who are firmly resolved to prevent any persons with revolutionary tendencies from crossing into Macedonia.

GUN DISASTER ON A U. S. WARSHIP.

FIVE OFFICERS AND TWENTY-FIVE MEN KILLED DURING TARGET PRACTICE.

Official messages state that the loss of life by the explosion of a 12-in. gun on board the battleship Missouri is greater than first reported. Five officers and twenty-five men were killed, and five men were injured.

The explosion occurred during target practice. Three rounds had been fired from one of the Missouri's 12-in. guns, and the bags of smokeless powder were being rammed into the chamber for the fourth round when the powder ignited. It is conjectured that it may have been fired by some burning fragment left in the gun after the previous discharge.

Two bags of powder in the gun and two more bags on the deck of the turret exploded with terrific force. The flame reached down the ammunition-hoist shaft to to the ammunition room just below, where 1,000lbs. of powder were stored. The whole of this supply exploded wrecking everything within the turret.

The first thought of the survivors was for the magazine which adjoined the ammunition room. If the flames had reached the magazine the ship would have been completely wrecked. "Fire quarters" was sounded and in a few minutes two streams of water were playing on the fire in the ammunition room. The flames were extinguished, but not before the brasswork outside the compartment of the magazine, where half the supply of powder and projectiles carried by the vessel was stored was melted by the heat.

At the call of the commander, Captain Cowles, who is a brother-in-law of President Roosevelt every survivor volunteered for the work of extinguishing the flames and rescuing the injured. Efforts were made to penetrate the volumes of deadly gases with which the turret was filled, but for some time entrance was impossible. The first who entered found the twenty-five men dead in a heap. One of the officers killed is Lieutenant Bridley of Olympia fame.

Naval officers ascribe the disaster to the zeal of the guns' crews in the competition for prizes in the target-firing. A system of prizes for shooting in the Navy has been in force for some time, and the rivalry among the gunners of different ships is intense.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 3.

Tuesday :—The barometer has fallen briskly over the western desert and at the head of the Bay, but elsewhere changes are unimportant. Shallow depression lies over the South west Punjab and the usual trough of low pressure over the Gangetic plain. Very strong south south-east winds prevail at the head of the Bay, and easterly winds over Assam east and north Bengal and up the Gangetic plain as far as Roorkee. Elsewhere there has not been much change. The mean temperature has fallen in Assam, Bengal, the East Gangetic plain and east Himalayas, where easterly winds prevail, and over the Deccan, but has risen in other parts of the country and is higher than usual except over Bengal and along the Madras Coast. The excess amounts to between four and five degrees over the West Himalayas, Kashmir, the north-west dry area, Baluchistan and the west Satpuras. The highest maxima reported is 115 degrees at Jacobabad, Deesa and Chanda. Rain has fallen in the north-east but except for a fall of two inches at Jalpaiguri amounts are small. There is no indication of any important change of weather which will probably remain fine and hotter than usual except in the north-east where thunder-storms and north-westers will continue and in Upper India where dust haze and dust storms will be experienced.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 3RD APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small except at Jacobabad and in the Punjab, where the barometer has continued to fall briskly. The lowest pressure is now in Upper Sind and the Punjab.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly over the greater part of the country and the force has been moderate to fresh.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 7° to 9° excess of normal at Malegaon, Khandwa, Bhuj and Deesa, and the minimum from 6° to 7° at Akola and Hoshangabad. The maximum varied from 115° at Jacobabad to 87° at Dwarka and Veraval, and the minimum from 85° at Hoshangabad to 69° at Bijapur and Belgaum.

Cloud and Humity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Ceylon and at Bombay, Goa, Hyderabad and Masulipatam.

Rain.—A few drops are reported from Cochin and Bellary.

Weather.—A small depression appears to exist to the north-westwards of Jacobabad where the abnormal deficiency exceeds one-tenth of an inch, and the weather in Sind, the Punjab and United Provinces is unsettled.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·783
Temperature of the air	degrees 81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	0·762
Relative humidity of Air	1·6
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	39·9
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 79·5
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	
General Directions of wind.*	W, WSW, SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*	171

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

SIMON PURE'S BLEMISH.

A morning contemporary makes the surprising statement that betting is not associated with professional football. As a matter of fact, on what the north of England football "sports" entitle their "Derby days," the meetings between, say Newcastle and Sunderland, Blackburn and Preston, Burnley and Darwen, the two Liverpool clubs, and Bury and Bolton, as much money changes hands as if the event were a great race. Men go from town to town, during the days preceding the game, and arrange a whole series of commissions for their patrons. It is not impostible to give chapter and verse. The famous Deepdale ground has a section practically monopolised by betting men. It is locally known as Tattersall's, and is the curse of the town's football. If the money of the bookmakers be against the Preston team, the latter will be howled at if they are winning. It is a fact that a few years ago the captain of a team, who was also a bookmaker, refused to play for his club in the Cup Final, because it was known that he had laid against his side.

GREENWICH TIME.

Every Londoner will rejoice to hear that some attempt is at last to be made to have public clocks properly timed in the Metropolis. There are at least half a dozen clocks in Fleet-street—wrong, most of them. It has been no uncommon circumstance to walk from Temple Bar to Ludgate-circus, and find, according to the clocks displayed, the time getting earlier all along. The provinces take some pride in keeping their public timepieces correct. Their doing so is provided for at St. Martin's-le-Grant. It is one of the most interesting ceremonies of the day. A second or so before noon a warning comes over from Greenwich. Exactly mid-day the signal whirls over the wires, and simultaneously, quicker than thought, the signal runs from Land's End to John o' Groat's. The message takes precedence of everything else. Even the King's Speech would be stopped for the line to take the "time." It is all over and done with in the course of a second or so.

MANY INVENTIONS.

It is very interesting to learn that a certain costly mixture will exterminate malarial mosquitos. But why the excitement? Petroleum will do just as well. The oil in which America is so rich has been employed with perfect success in purifying stagnant pools in which the pests breed. For the last two or three years the State authorities have been at work with petroleum. Wherever mosquitos are found, they are always to be traced to a swampy or poddly land, even to deep stagnant waters. All that the operator does with the swamp is to sprinkle his petroleum. When a pond has to be doctored, he practically sprays it. A huge sprinkler is laid at the bottom of the water, and petroleum forced through it by means of a force pump, with the result that the whole pond is impregnated with a sufficient proportion of the oil to kill the insects and destroy their larvæ. That is a very much cheaper and readier way than the employing of the mixture which is now gaining a boom.

LIFE'S LITTLE VALUE.

His Majesty's judges are always careful, whatever country magistrates may do, to come down more severely for offences against the person than for those against property. In the City, were few people reside, fire-brigade signals abound. There only property has to be guarded. In the purely residential districts—and this applies with special force to the suburbs, it would puzzle a professional tracker to find a fire-signal. There are too few; they are inconspicuously placed for daylight; at night they cannot be seen at all and when eventually located can scarcely be distinguished from a water-cart replenisher or a boundary mark. Those who read this paragraph might test their knowledge as to where they would turn in the case of fire in their own homes.

THE CONTINENTAL SUNDAY.

If the Canadian is to loose his right to do as he likes with his first day of the week, as is suggested may be the outcome of the action of the Dominion Government, it will not be without a struggle. The tendency in England seems making towards a condition which Canada already enjoys. Associations exist for the promotion of Sunday excursions for the keeping open of museums, and what not. Most of the golf clubs have their links open to members on the Sunday afternoon. The Sabbath evening is the period of the week selected by one or two London bodies for the lecture, debates, and concerns Go into the provinces and you trace the same tendency. Any Sunday afternoon you may find football, crickets, racquets, or what not in find swing at Stonyhurst College, the great training ground of priests as well as secular scholars.

SABBATH TILTINGS.

Our ancestors made the most of the Sabbath though doubtless their pleasures were taken in devotional mood. They do not sell meat in Smithfield now days, but there were rare tiltings there on holy days when England was a good deal younger. Froissart took note of a great spectacle which he witnessed at Smithfield at three o'clock on the Sunday after Michaelmas day. Invitations had been sent by Richard II. to the flower of chivalry in all the Courts of Europe, and there had been ready response. Sixty horses in rich trappings, mounted by esquires of honour, were seen advancing at a stately pace from the Tower of London sixty ladies, dressed in the richest elegance, followed on their palfreys, one after another, each leading by a silver chain a knight completely armed for tilting. Minstrels and heralds accompanied the train to Smithfield, where they were received by the Queen. The knights tilted until dark, when they adjourned to a sumptuous banquet followed by a dance until fatigue compelled the quest of repose.

THE CAMERA'S TRIUMPH.

The most interesting announcement made for many a day as to photography is that which Mr. Hector Maclean has just made in the "St. James's" Budget, telling of the discovery of a new, simple and effective method of photographing colours. It has long been the dream of photographers to effect this result. The problem, which could not be overcome, was that the chemical action of coloured light has no power to produce pigment of the same colour as the light itself. Progress was made by the principle of interference instead of by chemical action, and Professor Lippmann of Paris was able to display some beautiful specimens of coloured photographs before the Royal Society eight years ago, five years after he had first published particulars of his method. Mr. Maclean's announcement, however appears to carry us far beyond the talented Parisian's scheme, which, after all, was not a light and shade negative, but a nearly transparent film reflecting light sufficient to produce a naturally coloured picture.

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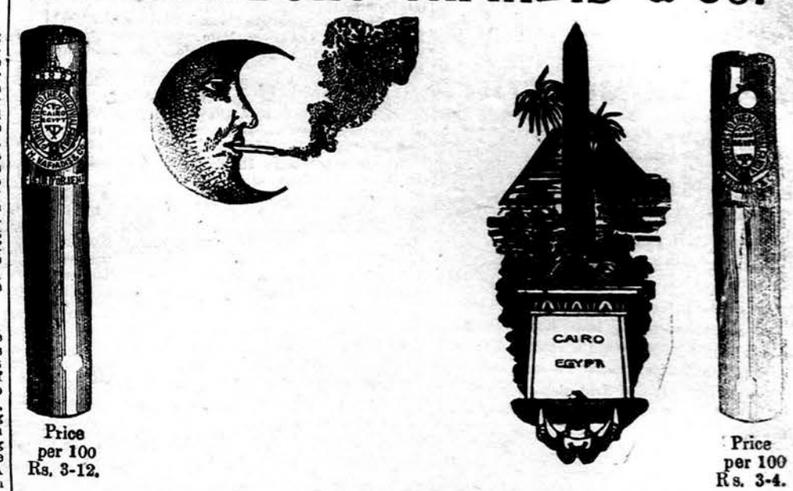

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside nd outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown,
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—"is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop.

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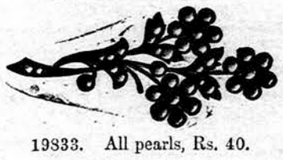
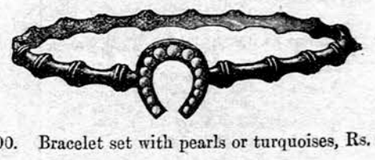
17012. Set with pearls, Rs. 28.



19833. All pearls, Rs. 40.



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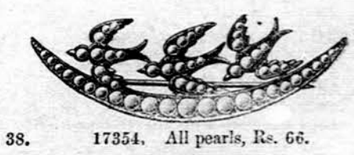

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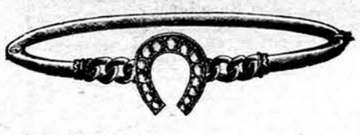

17098. Bracelet set with pearls, Rs. 40.

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13341. Set with 1 turquoise, Rs. 19-8. 1 pearl, Rs. 20-3.

25614. Bracelet set with 1 turquoise, Rs. 46.

14134. All pearls or pearls and turquoises Rs. 22.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

"The really serious considerations that have arisen since the sinking of Submarine A1 are says the "Pall Mall Gazette" that our greatest dockyard is not equipped with salvage plant and apparatus sufficient to raise a submarine from a little more than twenty fathmos of water, and has had to call for the assistance of a firm of foreign salvors, and that these people have not been able, up to the time of writting to succeed in accomplishing the task set them. In such a condition of things as is here revealed it is impossible to refrain from speculating what would happen in case we were engaged in serious naval warfare close to our shores, and salvage operations were involved. The reflection is not a particularly pleasing one and some assurance should be forthcoming that so startling an object-lesson has not been lost upon the authorities.

"Now that the scheme for the reconstitution of the War Office has been settled and approved, says "The Barrow Arrow" and that the recommendations of the Esher Committee are actually in process of adoption, Mr. Arnold-Forster will, it is hoped, be able to give more of his attention than has so far been possible to the larger question of the maintenance of the Army itself. The organisation of the Army has been the study of his public life from the time when his earnest speeches on the subject were only impatiently tolerated by the House of Commons up to to-day, when the country is confidently awaiting his scheme for Army service as the solution of the real difficulty of War Office administration. Mr. Arnold-Forsters has at last his chance. It is not an easy one and abler men than himself might miss it. But he has at least a thorough knowledge of his question, and a hearty and confident intention to settle it satisfactorily.

We hear on all hands that the feature of the Report of the Reconstitution Committee which most pleases the Army is the great devolution of responsibility which it promises. British officers have suffered very much from the centralised system of the pass. That system has tended to destroy the spirit of initiative throughout the Army, and officers have been taught to refer everything to authority, and to shun the responsibility of taking action. It would be a slander upon the British officer to say that he has been content with this state of things. He has endeavoured often vainly, to emancipate himself from this paralysing environment and now he welcomes the prospect of being able to assume the initiative which has been denied to him. The Committee say in the conclusion of their Report that their object has been to decentralise the system so completely that the sense of responsibility must be brought home to individuals, whereby incompetence will be revealed. This system begins at the head with the Army Council itself, under which are Directors who will be responsible to deal with all routine business. The members of the Army Council are to have full control of expenditure within the amounts voted by Parliament, each dealing with his own votes. The command of the Army will be distributed through the general officers commending-in-chief and the same system is intended to be exerted to the very bottom of the scale. This opens out a new prospect to officers, giving them larger and more worthy occupations, and the result cannot be but to create a higher tone and a truer sense of what the duties of officers are. This, at least, is the ideal presented by the Committee. If it be not given effect, the responsibility will fall heavily in certain places.

When Mr. Arnold-Forster takes in hand the Militia, to which he properly attaches such value, it must be his business to see that the present mournful state of affairs is brought to an end. It will be necessary to define the functions of the force—to say what it is for—and to adjust its relations to the Line forces. The damaging rumour that the War Office was allowing the Militia to "slide" was put an end to by the strong declarations of the Secretary of State. We have received a letter from a valued correspondent, which we hope to publish, wherein he expresses absolute detestation of any idea of further tinkering and patching the force. He would rather see the Militia disappear altogether than witness it in its present condition, but he adds that the country would have reason to regret bitterly the day when it had at its hand one of the finest forces in the world if that force had only been properly cared for and organised.

Musketry must have a much larger place in the training of the Militia. Practically a commanding officer has only twenty days at his disposal for the training of his men, and he cannot allot more than five or six days to musketry work. Experienced officers know how difficult it is to put an average Militia company through a musketry course in this period. A man to be a good shot must know his rifle well, and how to use it intelligently. Then only can he have confidence in himself and his weapon. Our correspondent insists with good reason that 100 men who can shoot straight and intelligently are better than 500 men whose knowledge of musketry is elementary. A great deal more has to be learnt about the rifle than the actual firing of it, and no doubt can remain that some further opportunities for training must be given before the Militia can become the efficient force which we look for.

We read in the "France Militaire" that a new current of ideas prevails in the French army, which leads officers commanding corps to give material proofs of their solicitude for the well-being of the men. Games are provided in the barracks to libraries are supplied, and "fetes" are organised to welcome the recruits. These are measures which are described as calculated to give greater attractiveness to the military service. At the same time there are those attached to the past who discountenance these new tendencies as marks of decadence leading to want of discipline. It is said that the officer derogates from his position in maintaining relations with his subordinates which do not result from the execution of their duty. Such tendencies as these are not easy to discover or locate, but we suppose, from our contemporary's articles, that they are traceable in the French army. They probably spring from the democratic ideas which are encouraged in high places, but we cannot see that the promotion of a spirit of comradeship between the officer and the man can be in any way harmful.

An official notification of a combined cruise by the Mediterranean, Channel, and Cruiser Squadrons has been made public, together with a programme of the cruise. According to this the rendezvous is fixed for the afternoon of May 2, ten miles south of Fromentara Light. The Mediterranean Fleet will start from Malta, and the Channel Fleet and Cruiser Squadron from Gibraltar. A five days' visit will be paid to Palmas Bay, Sardinia, and on May 14 the combined fleets are due at Palma Bay, Majorca, for three days. Three days will also be spent at Polenza Bay, Majorca, and the combined fleet will then leave for Gibraltar. Further movements are not detailed, but it is stated that the Cruiser Squadron will be detached in time to permit of its arriving at Portland by July 1 and the Channel Fleet by June 10. The Illustrious is to come home with the latter fleet, and pay off at Chatham, recommissioning subsequently for service in the Channel Fleet. The naval manœuvres this year have not yet been decided upon, but it is believed that they are to be on a less extensive scale than those which were held last year.

The Lancaster, which was commissioned by Captain Sir George Warrender at Chatham on Tuesday, is the sixth of her class to hoist the pennant. Her commission appears likely; however, to be somewhat unsettled, at least for some weeks to come, as she is first ordered for duty as escort to his Majesty's yacht when the King and Queen go to Ireland. After that the Lancaster will be attached to the Channel Fleet under Lord Charles Beresford for a few weeks, replacing the Bedford in that fleet. Then in June or July, the Lancaster will go to the Mediterranean, and will there finish her commission. The Suffolk and the Cumberland are both at Portsmouth, ready, or almost ready, for commissioning, and the Cornwall has now completed her full speed trials, attaining a speed of 24 knots. It is remarkable that with the first four vessels of the County class the utmost difficulty was experienced in getting satisfactory speeds, and yet, with the more recent, 23 and in some cases 24 knots have been attained with ease. It is understood that there is a movement on foot in Lancashire to provide the Lancaster with a shield for prize-firing, similar to the Kent's. The territorial connection which Lord Selborne and his colleagues on the Board have been endeavouring to foster has now spread to the colonies. Mr. Craigie, Mayor of Timaru, has put forward a suggestion that the people of New Zealand should take some steps to identify themselves with the new battleship named after their colony. The suggestion has been heartily endorsed by press and public alike, and, as soon as the preliminary arrangements can be made, an appeal to the Colonists will no doubt be made to support the scheme. If the step is taken, it should lead to similar contributions from Natal, India, Canada, and Australia, and, when the Hibernia is nearly complete, from the people of Ireland, to whom the Admiralty have just paid a special compliment in re-naming the old Black Prince the Emerald.

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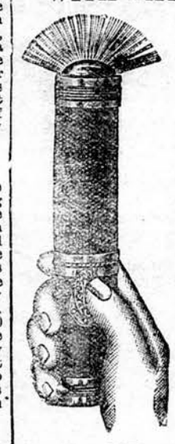

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Table Fans with refillable Battery and fluid with charge to run 250 hours in a neat box	... "	100 to 125

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170, DHURUMTOLLAH STREET,
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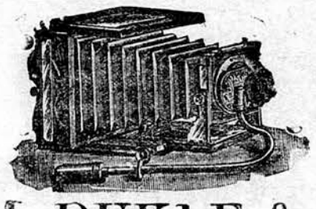
BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



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GOUT VARALETTES

are the best remedy for, and most certain preventatives of gout, rheumatic gout, suppressed gout, renal calculi of uric acid, irritable bladder caused by acid urine, acidity, heartburn, and intestinal and liver disorders. They not only prevent the outward manifestation of the disease, but cure by going direct to the seat of the mischief and removing the exciting cause. They dissolve uric acid in all forms, hence their power.

As soon as one of the VARALETTES is dropped into water, or whisky and water, aerated water, or other liquid, it dissolves completely with brisk effervescence in a few moments.

BISHOP'S LITHIA VARALETTES

are not ordinary Effervescent Citrate of Lithia Tablets, but a special combination of Lithia Salts made only by us, and far more effective than any other preparation for the cure of Gouty Affections.

BISHOP'S LITHIA VARALETTES

are therefore recommended on the grounds of convenience, portability, pleasantness and efficacy. Take care, however, that the label bears the name of ALFRED BISHOP, inventor of all effervescent preparations, and accept no imitations or substitutes however plausibly recommended.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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grasp "the skirts of happy chance," when they get a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm. No matter if you have tried a dozen oils, ointments and embrocations without material relief. Here is a remedy that gets down to business at the drop of the hat, and knocks out every vestige of pain, in very few rounds. Makes you "sleep like a top"—reduces swelling—stiff and sore muscles and inflamed joints yield to its benign influence. There's lots of hope for you yet. Little's Oriental Balm will bring you peace. Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

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THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES ROOTS AND HERBS
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BISON HEAD BRAND.

	Per lb. R. a. p.	Per 7 lbs. R. a. p.	Per 28 lbs R. a. p
Finest whole Pea berry	0 10 0	4 0 0	14 0 0
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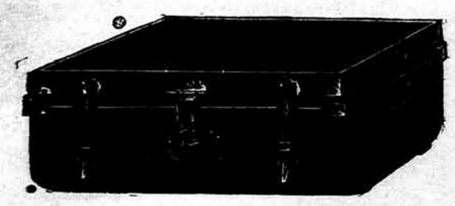
THE VICEREGAL TRUNK.



Enamelled black with gold rims. Clamped corners to lid and side. Two leather straps for fastening sides, leather handle in centre under lock. Very strong Brass lock and clamp. Highly polished, enamel inside and out. A well made and thoroughly good trunk in every way.

Sizes :	24	by 14 by	9½	inches	... Rs. **15-0**
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BONOPROOF CANVAS TRUNKS.

The Canvas with which these trunks are covered is treated by a special process which renders is impervious to water and rot.

Well made, bound with leather and leather corners.

SIZES : 30 32 34 ins.

Light Brown, Rs. **34-8, 37-8, 39-8**
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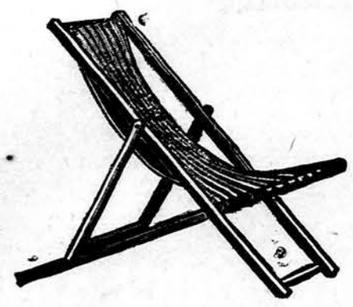

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Light and Portable Chairs, stoutly made of teakwood, covered striped canvas.

Plain, Rs. **3-0.**
With arm rest, Rs. **4-0.**
With arm and leg rest, Rs. **4-12.**

PILLOWS FOR TRAVELLER.

Chintz Frilled Pillows, stuffed cotton, Rs. **3-0** each.

Cotton Pillows, Covered Striped Tickings.
As. **14,** Rs. **1-2, 1-8, 1-12** each.

Feather Pillows, Rs. **4-0** each.

Horsehair, Rs. **3-8** each.

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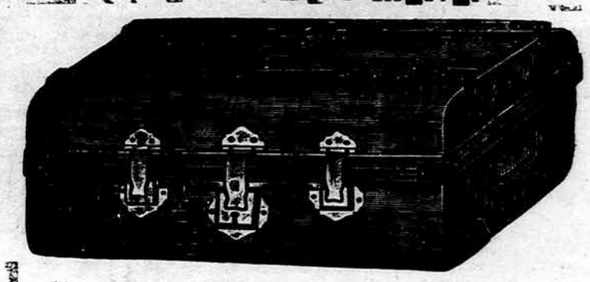

Sizes :	27	by 16 by	10¾	inches	... Rs. **15-4¾**
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,,	32	,, 20½ ,,	14	,,	... ,, **20-12**
,,	34	,, 21 ,,	15	,,	... ,, **25-8**
,,	36	,, 22 ,,	16	,,	... ,, **29-8**

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Stoutly made brown Mail Canvas eyeletted tops, complete with brass handle and padlock as per illustration.

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Green Willesden Canvas Soiled Linen Bags, this canvas is waterproof and very durable.

Size : 24 by 40 ins., Rs. **5 8** each.
Complete with handle and padlock.

Bombay Canvas Soiled Linen Bags, very strong and serviceable.

Size : 24 by 36.
Price, complete, Rs. **4-0.**

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With folding arms, and cane back and seat as extremely comfortable. Price, Rs. **6-12** each.

A SPECIAL VALUE LINE.

3,000 Pairs of black Plimsole deck shoes, all sizes. Great bargains Price, Rs. **1-8** per pair.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole proprietors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities

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This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find It to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.

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Berner's College, London.

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CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for **Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.**

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in **Diarrhœa,** and is the only specific in **Cholera** and **Dysentery.**

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A most agreeable, refreshing and invigorating Hair wash of highly Tonic properties, invaluable for strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the Hair and imparting to it a soft and glossy appearance Of especial service where the Hair is weak or falling off, also in removing Dandriff relieving Headache, etc.

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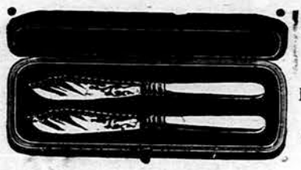
Spirit Kettle
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.



Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case, Rs. 35.

Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.

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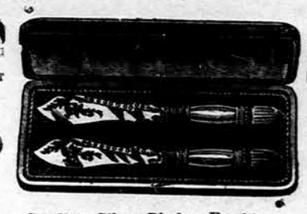

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Plain, complete, in case.
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Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles. Hand engraved. Rs. 32.

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TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE,
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Floral engraving as illustrated,
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Best electro Silver Plated on Brittania Metal, Rs. 75.

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Fluted and engraved Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
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Fluted and Hand engraved. Finest Quality Silver Plated on pure Nickel Silver,
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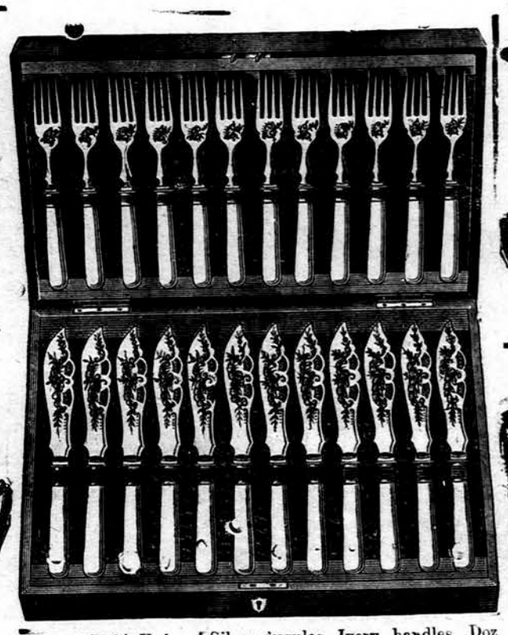
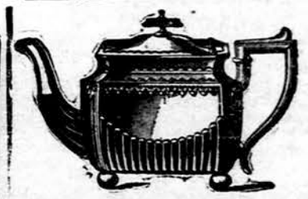


E. P. Fish Knives, Silver ferrules, Ivory handles. Doz. pairs in case, Rs. 75, ½ dozen pairs in case, Rs. 42.



Service of 3 Pieces.
Triple electro Silver plated on pure white Nickel Silver.
Rs. 80.

Teapot
Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 22.

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To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

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